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THE FRONT PAGE

Labor Law Must Be Fair

THE attitude of responsible labor leaders towards the labor legislation which is being brought forward in several provinces this session will probably be less intransigent than that which is being expressed in the public meetings of the various Councils and Congresses. If it is not, all hope of reaching agreement on workable labor legislation may as well be abandoned, for the views expressed in the meetings so far held have been such as could not possibly be embodied in law.

The labor people demand that the possession of a certificate by a bargaining agency shall give that agency rights in connection with the property of the employer, including the right to bar all access to that property in time of dispute. (We do not suggest that the agency possesses that right, but it is certainly a general claim of organized labor that it does.) Yet at the same time they demand that the certificate shall be irrevocable; that no matter what may be the behavior of the bargaining agency, no matter what may be the change in the attitude of the employees towards it, it shall never be deprived of its certificate. The effect of this doctrine is to make the certificate, with its accompanying right to collect dues from the affected workers, a piece of property at the absolute disposal of the organization just like the office furniture for which it has paid cash.

Nor is the question of what the labor people are pleased to call "company unions" as easy as they seek to make it. Democracy seems to require that the employees shall have the right to determine by majority vote what sort of union they desire to belong to. The labor people are very strong on this doctrine when it works favorably to the big unions. But this right of choice surely includes the right to choose a union which is on friendly terms with the employer, if the workers affected really want that sort of union. It might conceivably happen in certain cases that they do. When they do, it seems to us that logic requires that they should have that union, whether the larger unions regard it as a "company union" or not. What the speakers at the labor meetings want is the right of the large union to tell the employees of a given plant that they must have either the large union or none at all.

Taxation Fields

WE HAVE a good deal of sympathy with Mr. Drew's idea that it would be better for the provinces to have certain fields of taxation guaranteed by the constitution for their exclusive use, than to be compelled as they now are to share all their permitted fields of taxation with the Dominion except when the Dominion agrees, for a consideration, to stay out of them. But the achievement of this constitutional arrangement is less easy than might be supposed. It involves the acceptance by the Dominion, in perpetuity, of some limitation of its present all-embracing taxation power; and we do not think even Mr. Drew has ever suggested with any clarity just what part of that power his party would be willing to abandon if it were in office at Ottawa.

The provinces can give the Dominion nothing that it does not possess already, except an *exclusive* right to part of the field which is now open to both taxing authorities. The Dominion now has exclusive rights in field A and common rights with the provinces in field B; and A and B together are all possible taxes. Mr. Drew wants the Dominion to have A in exclusive right, and presumably of the same area as the present A (for we do not understand that he wants the provinces to have any indirect taxation); but B he would divide into B 1, exclusive to the provinces, B 2, common to the provinces and the Dominion (and possibly very limited), and B 3, exclusive to the Dominion. The exclusive character of the right

(Continued on Page Five)

CANON DRONE as seen by Grant Macdonald in new edition of Leacock's "Sunshine Sketches". See Page 2.

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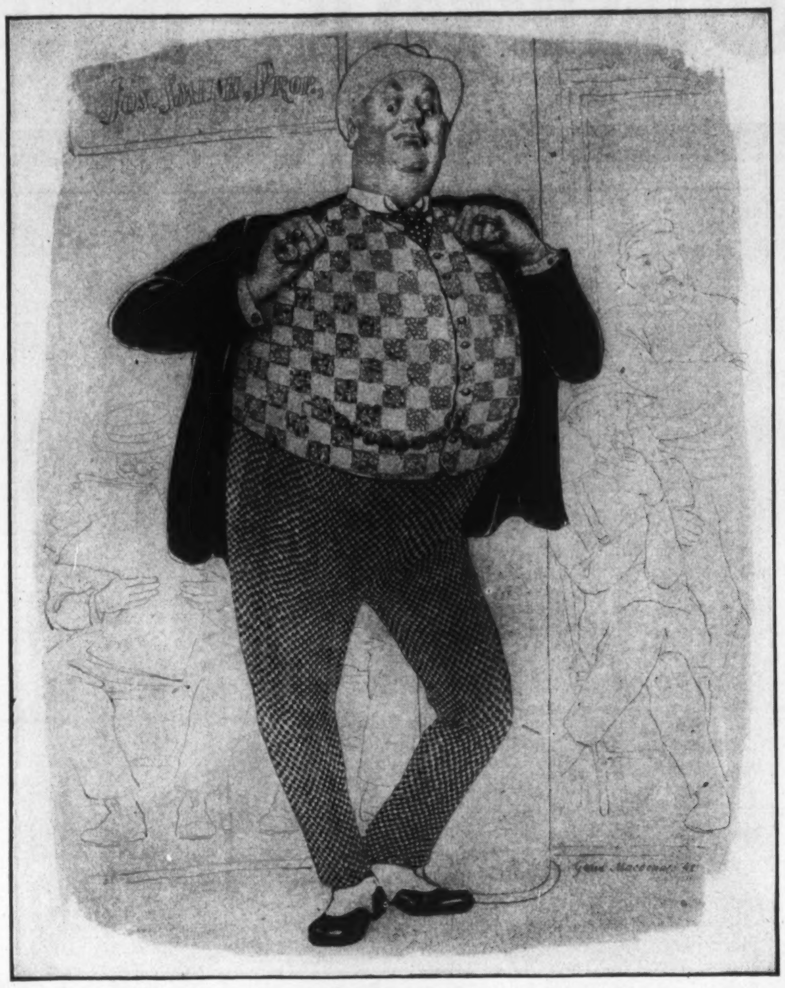
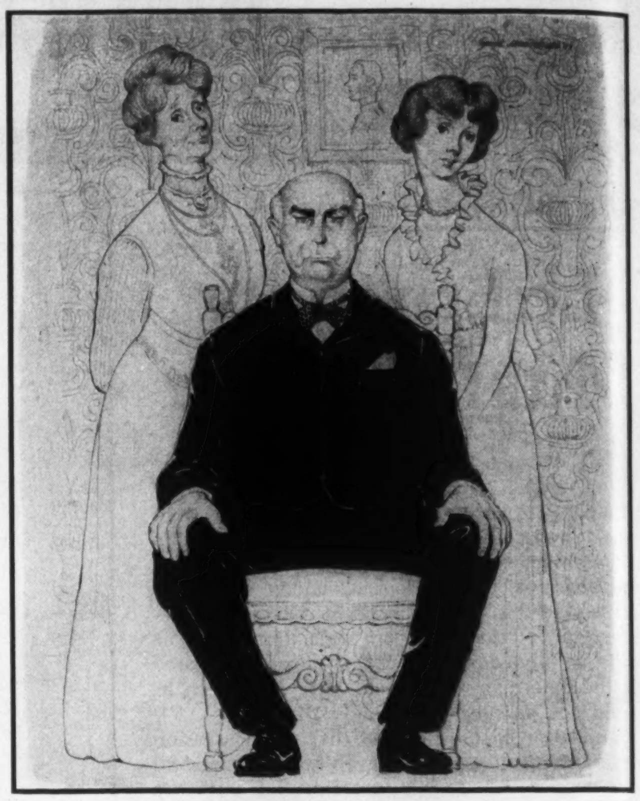


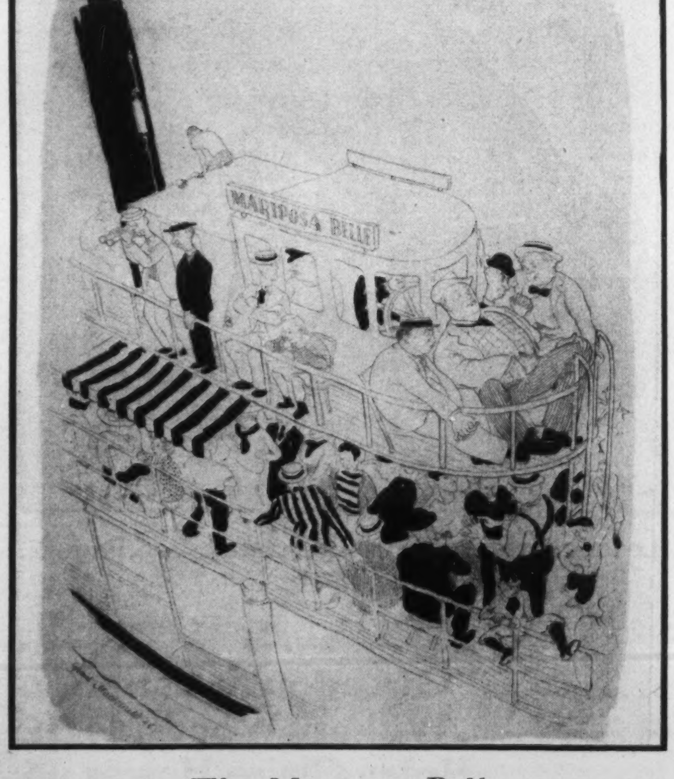
Jos. Smith



Judge Pepperleigh and Family

Jefferson Thorpe and Peter Glover

Henry Mullins and George Duff



The Mariposa Belle

Golgotha Gingham

LEACOCK FOR CANADIANS

By B. K. Sandwell

OF ALL the imaginative works of Stephen Leacock, "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town" is uniquė in this respect, that it was written with a direct view to a Canadian audience. All the other humorous writings were intended for sale in the Great Republic, and any Canadianism that they may have had was qualified by that consideration. But every one of the thirteen episodes of "Sunshine Sketches" was written for and first published in the Montreal *Star*, then under the managing-editorship of Edward Beck, the most brilliant all-round newspaper man of that time (1911) in Canada, but one who left the newspaper field too early, lured away by an executive position in the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. It was the *Star's* subscribers for whom Leacock wrote, and he was never closer to his readers than in this depiction for them of the kind of small town with which they and Leacock were equally familiar.

It is therefore most proper that there should at last be a thoroughly Canadian edition of "Sunshine Sketches" which is both typographically pleasant and admirably adorned with drawings by a Canadian artist who knows just what Leacock was writing about. Mr. Grant Macdonald is best known by his portrait work, but in these pictures (there are thirteen of them also; who gives a hoot for superstition?) he reveals a capacity for caricature, of just the same kindly, understanding kind as Leacock's, which makes him the perfect choice for the book's illustrator. And his illustrations are beautifully reproduced in black on tinted backgrounds, and if the inhabitants of Mariposa had ever known they were going to be immortalized in this way there would have been no holding them. (There was no holding them anyhow when they first found they had been immortalized by Leacock, but that was because they were after his scalp; however they and their descendants have forgiven him for all that, and now there is a Stephen Leacock Memorial Medal, subscribed by the Mariposans—pardon us, the Orillians,—and executed by Emanuel Hahn, and a reproduction of it is embossed on the front cover of this edition.)

Good reading is made better reading by good typography, but no amount of good typography will make good reading out of bad reading. "Sunshine Sketches" is thoroughly good reading, and richly deserves this admirable and tasteful presentation. (McClelland and Stewart, $4.50) The illustrations on the Front, and this, page are reproduced through the courtesy of the publishers.

THE HOUNDS OF JUSTICE

By Harwood Steele

The Police Dog Section of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police handles an average of 300 cases a year, seeking criminals and finding lost persons. The dogs, for the most part Alsatians, are strikingly intelligent, thoroughly trained, and work to special words of command. For instance, when the dog-master says "Booze!" they start hunting a cache of illicit liquor. The writer is well-known for his articles, novels and other writings on the Mounties.

NOT long ago, a crime wave of "breakings and enterings" and thefts rolled over Port Hood, Nova Scotia. "The local police were baffled", the criminals jubilant, when into the picture pranced Regimental Number 153-W Prince.

Pranced? Yes, certainly—and on four feet too. But the four feet were not those of a horse. They were his own. For Regimental Number 153-W Prince, though a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, is actually, not figuratively, a Sleuth-hound of Justice, since he belongs to one of that Force's least known, yet most modern and effective innovations, whose deeds of derring-do make Hollywood's "Lassie" look like a Pekinese—the Police Service Dog Section of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Starting from a stolen bicycle found in the bushes near the scene of the latest Port Hood trouble, the dog-master put Prince on the trail in the usual way by giving him a good whiff of "B.O." from something recently in contact with the wanted man—in this case, blankets from the same cache. And off went Prince, "with a deep nose and working fast," showing that the scent was a hot one not more than half an hour old. Fifteen minutes of this, then the dog gave tongue; and there he stood, holding Mr. L. D. McGean securely yet kindly by the pants, till the dogmaster relieved him.

Tenacious Tracking

Now for the second man—McGean had a partner. Not so easy! All-night attempts to trail this fellow from another camp failed because idlers present had spoilt the scent. But early next morning it was reported that bread and bacon had been stolen from a railway field kitchen car at Glendyre Station and an attempt made to steal a doctor's car at Maban. Prince was taken to the new break and at once began a marvellous exhibition of tenacious tracking under great difficulties. First he toiled like Simon Legree's bloodhounds across a swamp leading to the hills. Then, as several hours of this brought no success, he was given a whiff of a pair of the fugitive's socks. Whew! Though the track was 9 hours old, that was quite enough to allow him to find it.

Followed much weaving and wavering along a road, procedure revealing that desperate efforts were being made to throw the dog off by back-tracking and to hide in nearby bushes. At one point the track even took a totally new direction. Still Prince toiled on, through swamp and bush, for about a mile, till suddenly stopping at a small hay barn, he again gave tongue.

That said as plainly as dog could say it, "Here he is!" And there he undoubtedly was—Mr. A. R. McGillivray, blissfully asleep in the hay. With McGean, this ex-convict was duly charged, tried and convicted.

Excluding recruits, there are 18 dogs in the Police Dog Section just now, serving in ones and twos, like their human comrades, at strategic points throughout Canada. Big, powerful, swift-moving, keen-scented, quick-witted, determined, alarming yet gentle, obedient, reliable and usually—though not always—handsome (all, again, like their human comrades) they are for the most part Alsatians or of that strain, which has proved itself, by and large, the best for police purposes.

To Effect an Arrest

(The R.C.M.P. deal with the Canadian Criminal Code and Federal Statutes. The duties of the force range from Latitude 41.41 N. nearly to the North Pole; the temperature range is from 70 below to 100 above zero. Six of Canada's provinces, which have no provincial protective systems, are policed by the R.C.M.P. Their federal branches include national security, scientific crime detection, an aviation section, and a naval-preventive service. Besides police dogs of the type described here the Mounties use sled dogs, aircraft, ships, canoes and various types of motor transport.)

Dogs' duties sum up into tracking, overtaking, d i s a r m i n g, guarding, warning and water rescue, break down into finding innocent or guilty persons and lost or stolen property, pursuing and capturing fugitives, protecting, assisting and warning their masters, guarding persons and property and snatching all and sundry from watery graves.

To perfect them in these duties, they are put through a course 12 months long—exactly twice as long as the recruits' course for the men, logically enough, since police on four legs just naturally need twice as much training as police on two. And what a course! Tough and varied, as might be expected of the Mounted Police! A dog's life—yet the dogs love it, so much so that when a recent recruit went "A.W.L." from his kennel, he was traced to the parade-ground, where he was solemnly drilling himself!

One-Man Dog

Three principles dominate the training: First, the dog works with one dogmaster only, as he will later when actually in the field on duty, because the best results come from a one-man dog. Second, he works by word of command—"Heel", "Sit", "Up", "Down", "Stop", "Fetch" and so on—for all that great care is taken, within reasonable limits, not to cramp his style. And third he works for all he's worth—nothing but the very best of which a dog is capable will satisfy his instructors.

The trained police dog will follow a track over bad ground for many hours, scaling high walls and creeping at dizzy heights along narrow ledges. He will face violent, terrifying resistance, including gun-fire. He will scare the living daylights, and that resistance, out of a fugitive by baying and snarling like Sherlock's Hound of the Baskervilles, then hold him helpless, and guard him, truly "faithful unto death," yet never hurt him unless ordered so to do. He will ferret or drag almost anything out of almost anywhere. He—well, he's magnificent.

Prince's performance at Port Hood (only one of the 79 cases dealt with that year by that very busy dog) merely suggests that fact. But it is amply verified, with the value, volume and variety of the Police Service Dog Section's activities, by other entries in the records, which incidentally show that the Section handles an average of 300 cases a year.

One of the most spectacular of these entries concerns the achievement of Regimental Number 167-Y Wolf in the case of Mary Collier of Petitcodiac, New Brunswick. This poor old woman of 86 disappeared while berry-picking. One hundred distracted relatives, friends and neighbors searched six and a half hours for her, before Wolf took a hand—or paw. Through six more hours of a night made far longer by fear that it would prove too much for Mary, that dog ranged the bush. Then he found her—exhausted but otherwise none the worse.

Tell and Ignatz

This story of finding lost persons, especially old folks and children, is repeated almost indefinitely.

Twin dog-stars shining in a particularly stormy sky are Regtl. No. 24-K Tell and Regtl. No. 142-U Ignatz in the recent case of the Stranraer (Saskatchewan) S a f e-blowers. Tell tracked down the two men concerned one by one, scaring them out of the bush and into surrender. Then Ignatz relieved him, seeking the loot—and found it cached away, with various items used in the crime, thereby clinching the evidence required to ensure conviction.

The dogs are even smarter than their masters in smelling out liquor—illicit liquor, understood. And the word of command that starts 'em smelling is "Booze!" Let Regtl. No. 146-U Smoky's work in the case of Giovani Bosa on May 13, 1948, emphasize that. In the Force's own formal words, "members of our Blairmore Detachment investigated a case of intoxication at Bellevue, Alta., and the subject apprehended was found in possession of a partially filled bottle of illicit spirits."

Put Smoky on It

In *your* words and mine, they pinched a drunk carrying a load of home-brew. "The source of this liquor was thought to be Giovani Bosa". But though search disclosed some barrels and a copper boiler on Giovani's premises and a cache of home-brew not far away, he stoutly denied ever making such stuff. So Smoky was put on the case next day.

In spite of a strong cold wind, the dog soon followed a track from the site of the cache to Bosa's home. Thence he worked his way from a shed to a point in the bush 50 feet distant and there dug out a brown paper parcel containing the lid of the copper boiler. Good, of course, but not enough. The dogmaster therefore led Smoky back into the bush and ordered him to search again. It took 90 minutes to cover the thick bush and undergrowth. Suddenly he started furiously digging into a brush pile. And out of that pile he dragged a bulky sack. And in that sack was a pail converted into a cooler, with a copper tube fitting into it.

When all Smoky's finds were fitted together, they made a complete still. Even hard-boiled Giovani couldn't carry on his bluff against such evidence. Result: $100 and costs in Blairmore Police Court.

Happy Ending

But Smoky hadn't finished—not yet—not by a jugful. On the day following his work at Bosa's he was brought to the rescue of George A. Lamond, a farmer of the North Grantham district, in Alberta. Lamond reported that his wife had lost her purse two days before while walking home from shopping in Vauxhall. As the purse contained all the cash the couple could depend on till next harvest, together with receipts for bonds, insurance and other personal papers, this was a real calamity. Dismayed, the sufferers searched that evening and all next day on the two-mile route through stubble fields but could see nothing of the brown purse. At last they turned to the Mounted Police. The scent was three days old but Smoky suddenly caught it, stopped, picked something off the ground, trotted back to Mrs. Lamond and the dogmaster and gently dropped at their feet the purse, its contents intact.

Alert police dog "Sultan" here is learning to retrieve a revolver in training tussle with assailant, awaits Mountie instructor's next command.

R.C.M.P. dogmasters and their respective charges are pictured with Inspector T. B. Hutchings in the centre. The canine crime detectors look friendly here but in tracking a fugitive and finally facing resistance, even bullets, they are a righteous breed of "Hounds of the Baskervilles".

Police service dog succeeds in getting the assailant on the ground and persistently hangs on to his arm. The trainer is protected by a well-padded stick. Sleuth-hounds are put through a stiff course that lasts 12 months, twice as long as recruits' course for men in the R.C.M.P.

Carlyle's Love On The Island

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON

STUDENTS of the great philosopher-historian regard "Sartor Resartus" as autobiographical. They find a strange contrast in the central character's mad infatuation with his adored Blumine and the dignified restraint of the affection between Carlyle and his wife, as revealed in his own papers and the biographies of Jane Welsh Carlyle.

"It becomes manifest," Carlyle writes of "Teufelsdrockh" (who was himself) "that our philosopher, as stoical and cynical as he now looks, was heartily and even frantically in love . . . . He loved once, not wisely but too well. And once only: . . . . the title Blumine, whereby she is here designated, and which means simply Goddess of Flowers, must be fictitious . . . We gather that she was young, hazel-eyed, beautiful and some one's Cousin; highborn, and of high spirit; but unhappily dependent and insolvent, living, perhaps, on the not-too-gracious bounty of monied relatives."

The mystery begins to clear with a simple entry in the register of St. Paul's (Anglican) Church in Charlottetown of the baptism of Margaret Gordon, born in 1798. Behind her, too, lay romance. When Prince Edward Island (then Isle St. John) was separated from Nova Scotia in 1769-70, an Irishman, of presumably great charm, Walter Patterson, was sent out as Captain General and Governor. He appears to have married Hester Warren in London before leaving, and to have maintained a home and family of four children there, but also—communication was poor in those days!—to have married Margaret Hyde in Charlottetown and had two daughters.

When Carlyle Taught

One of these, Margaret, married Alexander Gordon, Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces, who died, leaving his widow in such dire need that she worked as a seamstress in Halifax and on the Island. Margaret Patterson Gordon had a daughter, Margaret, and she and her sister were sent to an aunt in Kirkcaldy to be educated. Thither went Carlyle and friend Edward Irving to teach.

But "Sartor Resartus" may better take up the tale again: Teufelsdrockh is "ushered into the Garden-house where sit the choicest party of dames and cavaliers."

"Next moment he finds himself presented to the party; and especially by name to—Blumine! Peculiar among all dames and damosels glanced Blumine, there in her modesty, like a star among earthly lights . . . . that light yet so stately form; those dark tresses, shading a face where smiles and sunlight played over earnest deeps."

Events seem to have rushed with Carlyle—"At parting, the Blumine's hand was in his; in the balmy twilight . . . . he pressed gently those small soft fingers, and it seemed as if they were not hastily, not angrily withdrawn." "In town, they met again;" "day after day like his heart's sun, the blooming Blumine."

And, then, tragedy, brief and bleak. Carlyle, speaking through Teufelsdrockh, "knows not to this day, how in her soft, fervid bosom the Lovely found determination, even on hest of necessity, to cut asunder these so blissful bonds." He blames the "Duenna Cousin" and her "meagre, hunger-bitten philosophy". And then cynically decides "thy divine Blumine, when she resigned herself to wed some 'richer' shows more philosophy, though but a woman of genius than thou, a pretended man."

For Blumine—Margaret Gordon—married a prosperous burgher of Aberdeen, Alexander Bannerman.

And—so strange is life—Margaret Gordon's husband prospered greatly, was knighted, and in 1851 came to Prince Edward Island as its first Governor, under a representative Assembly, Charlottetown's o w n daughter, Lady Bannerman, riding through the cheering crowds.

Ottawa View

Television Bogeyman

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

TELEVISION has confronted the Canadian government with a formidable problem, which it cannot much longer evade or put off. There is a major policy decision to be made in the very early future. Whatever the choice, there will be plenty of criticism. It is one of those situations in which the government cannot possibly win. So far, the ministry has acted a bit like the small child which, peeking through the bedclothes, sees a bogeyman, and hurriedly pulls the covers again over its head, on the theory that what it doesn't look at may turn out to be an optical illusion, or if real, will silently steal away, if it is given time.

Meantime the C.B.C., which is the agency holding this particular hot potato (to change the metaphor) is practically powerless to do anything either, except to accumulate as much technical information as it can about what is going on in other parts of the world, and make studies of what could be done in Canada if the government made up its mind.

Do We Really Want It?

Do Canadians want Canadian television? Or television of any kind? It is safe to guess that most Canadians don't feel called upon yet to say. Several million Canadians in any event live so far away from large centres that lacking some revolutionary discovery they will have to wait a good many years before they can hope to have access to it. The cost of television sets in Canada at the moment runs from seven hundred to a thousand dollars, which would strictly limit the distribution even if there were transmitters. Even those who are within range of likely sites of stations, and who could finance the cost of a set in their homes without undue strain, may entertain some grave doubts as to whether they want to introduce such a momentous new gadget into their homes. A good many of them, anyway.

Yet the craze, if it is such, is spreading like wildfire across the United States, and it is difficult to see how Canada can avoid the infection. Already it is possible for Canadians in the southern fringes of the country, bordering on populous parts of the United States, to "tune in" to U.S. video stations. The chances are that we shall soon be demanding television just as we insisted on U.S. automobiles and electric refrigerators. And there are private interests prepared to take a chance on investing millions of dollars in the gamble. In fact they have been ready to go ahead for months, if they could have got government approval.

So far the government hasn't seen fit to approve anything, for reasons widely known. Private companies can't get permission, the C.B.C. hasn't the money, and the government so far has declined to advance funds to the C.B.C. The situation is thus thoroughly deadlocked, but the pressure is growing, and it looks as though the answer cannot be delayed much longer.

The Same Argument

Television is bound to be a headache for the C.B.C. The arguments which led to a system of government-operated radio stations in Canada are even more valid for a system of government-operated video stations. Every point made early in the 1930's by the Canadian Radio League, every contention advanced by the Royal Commission on Radio (the Aird Commission) holds as good, or better, in the present case. The C.B.C. can hardly advise the government to let private interests, prepared to gamble a few million dollars to pioneer television in Canada, have the green light.

Natural Monopoly

Television, even more than radio, is, under current technical limitations, a natural monopoly. There are even fewer video wave-bands available for Canada than for sound. If we license private interests in the use of such wave-bands, they may establish strong proprietory rights in them; and C.B.C. television, if it comes along afterwards, will either take what is left or be compelled to cancel and withdraw such private licences (Remember the CFRB protests!) But if the C.B.C. continues to hold such wave-lengths for itself, and does nothing about providing facilities, it will be charged with adopting a dog-in-the-manger attitude.

For several years the C.B.C. has had difficulty in financing adequate radio services, and it cannot possibly enter television without getting several million dollars additional from some source or other. Even the beginnings of a video chain across Canada will cost plenty. To serve even the more heavily populated areas of Ontario and Quebec would probably require two or three million dollars in capital costs, and an additional million dollars a year in modest operations. The C.B.C. hasn't that kind of money, and the only way it can get it is by grant or loan from the Dominion government.

The pioneer stages of television will inevitably result in heavy annual deficits in Canada, just as they are doing in the United States. People won't buy expensive television sets in quantity until they are assured of adequate technical coverage and a supply of interesting programs. Thus a licence fee on video receivers will bring in small sums for the first few months. By the same token advertising rates and revenues will be low.

Not Politically Acceptable

The terms of the advance from the Dominion Government will have to take all these factors into account. A straight grant from the Canadian taxpayer will strike most people as being unfair. It would be levied on 13 million Canadians, for the benefit of three or four million Canadians who happen to live in the more densely populated areas of central Canada. So an out-and-out grant will not be politically acceptable. The C.B.C. has been asking Ottawa for a loan, on the ground that this avoids the elements of unfairness mentioned above. So it will, if the assumption is sound that the C.B.C. will be able to repay the loan, once television is under full swing. Such repayment anticipates, of course, a combined revenue from television licence fees and from television advertising sufficient both to meet annual operating costs and to amortize the loan from the government. Is such an assumption sound?

Those who have seen television operating under modern conditions say that it is a powerful, even revolutionary social and educational force. They say that it is far too potent to be ignored, or to be allowed to drift into the hands of purely commercial operators governed solely by the lure of financial profits. It can be, they say, along the most effective of all educational media. Such a statement, which seems incontestable, raises another awkward question. If television is an educational force, even more effective than radio, does it come within the provisions of Section 92 of the British North America Act? It required a reference to the Privy Council to settle the point as to whether radio broadcasting came under the Dominion or the Provinces. Did that decision (1932) cover video or not?

The C.B.C. has at least twice (May 17, 1948, and November 3, 1948) laid down its considered judgment as to the development of video in Canada. On the former occasion the Board of Governors said:

"The Board believes that in line with fundamental radio policies laid down by parliament for radio broadcasting, television should be developed in Canada so as to be of benefit to the greatest possible number of people; so that public air channels should be used in the public interest; and with the overall aim of stimulating Canadian national life and not merely of providing a means of broadcasting non-Canadian visual material in this country."

Blame Shifted

Last November it shifted any blame for lack of progress on to the government, by the statement that it had been unable to proceed "because of lack of provision for advances to the Corporation to cover the development stages and lack of decision to have a licence for television receiver sets."

The possibility that national and private interests can be pooled in a cooperative system in the early stages has been thoroughly explored by the C.B.C. "The Board," it said in November, "is particularly interested in this suggestion, because it believes that sound development of television broadcasting in Canada, particularly in the early stages, will require a concentration of economic resources through public and private channels."

Technological changes are already revolutionizing so many aspects of our life so rapidly that one can fully sympathize with those who would like to stall this latest menace (!) to the old way of life for a few months longer; but it cannot be for very long.

"MAJOR W. A. OGILVIE" by Charles Comfort R.C.A. Both the subject and painter were Official War Artists with Canadian Army. This dramatic portrait is included in the current show of Canadian Society of Painters In Watercolor at Toronto Art Gallery.

WINTER PIECE

I LIKE the oaks enrolled beside the school,
They'll still be there to greet my little boy;
I like to shake the hand of wooden pumps,
Imagine them undines in my employ.

I like the snow that banks our quiet house,
And trees with fluttered branches, ghostly boughs;
I like to climb the loft in fragrant gloom,
And fork the rustling hay to patient cows.

I like to breast the wind that shakes our barn,
The acrid smell inside, a moment's pause,
Considering the cows with pail in hand
Before I strain their milk through silver gauze.

I like a parting glance before I go
At plow and harrow stored against their need,
The tractor like a behemoth that sleeps,
While steel and dust and silence interbreed.

The farm is lost, marooned beneath the snow,
My neighbor's chimney-smoke just clears a fence,
The woods are overcome and wait above
The brooding pasture, idle and immense.

ALFRED W. PURDY

Passing Show

MR. DIMITROV, the Bulgarian dictator, says that Britain is a second-class power which was only saved from Fascist conquest by the might of Soviet Russia. Well, anyhow, that's telling the Americans that they didn't do it.

•

The Senate will be filled before the election. We doubt if that will cause as much enthusiasm among the voters as among the fifteen persons who will be appointed to it.

•

Half of the Canadian budget goes to pay for the last war and the next one. Fortunately we only have to deal with two at a time.

•

No wonder socialism is bad for humorous

writing. The production of humor is essentially a work of private enterprise.

•

"You have to make a distinction between the Russian people and the rulers of Russia".— John Foster Dulles.

Sure; the rulers of Russia can get things done, the Russian people can't.

•

Russia's new policy is to follow the cold war with a quick-freeze peace.

•

An American university has a course on "How to Handle Your Income Tax Return". Leading presumably to the degree of D.D.— Doctor of Dodging.

•

Of Immigration

Tho' Yugoslavs have quit our seas,
And gone to strengthen Tito's fists,
We'll fill the gaps with staunch D.P.'s
And French Collaborationists.

J. E. P.

•

The important thing about surpluses: as long as you've still got 'em you can spend 'em; when you have spent 'em you can't.

•

Lucy says that the practice of saying that you don't have to tell whether you are a Communist or not should henceforth be known as pulling a Howard Fast one.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Established 1887

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

in B3 is all that the Dominion gets (it has already a shared right in B3) in exchange for giving up all rights in B1. And B1, it must be remembered, must be an area of taxation so important that the exclusive possession of it will give the provinces a degree of independence which Mr. Drew feels they now lack.

The present practice, of the Dominion "renting" a portion of the provincial rights in B by payment of an agreed subsidy, is obviously temporary and a makeshift. But the only other alternative is an amendment of the constitution. In view of the varied political colorings and economic conditions of the nine (soon ten) provinces, is there much hope of a general agreement on what should be included in B1 and B3?

A Hasty Draft

BEFORE these words are read we fancy that the Quebec government will have become convinced of the extreme unwisdom of some of the provisions contained in that part of its proposed new labor code which deals with the exclusion of Communists from union offices. Indeed the chances are that the extravagances of the first draft of the bill were put in merely to make a revised draft look more palatable by comparison.

A law which undertakes to limit the class of persons eligible for office in so important a body as a great trade union should be as clear, as free from uncertainty, as it can possibly be made. Nobody can claim that there is any certainty about a law which says that no person can be an officer or representative of employees if he supports a Communist or Marxist organization or movement or party "or co-operates in any manner with them in the pursuit of their ends".

The position of officer or agent of a trade union is too important, in these days, for there to be any uncertainty about who is its lawful occupant, or any possibility of persons being excluded from occupying it (when duly elected or appointed) on inadequate or unsubstantiated grounds.

"Thinking Makes It So"

IT SEEMS a pity that the language of psychiatrists (which is fast becoming the language of society in general) so frequently conveys the impression that there is no such thing as guilt or sin or "good and bad." For that is not really what the psychiatrists, or most of them anyhow, believe. They do believe that actions should not be rigidly classified as good or bad on the basis of an ecclesiastically prescribed list, but that is a long way from denying that actions have any quality of goodness or badness. Dr. D. Ewen Cameron, professor of psychiatry at McGill, is one of the ablest and sanest of the current psychiatrists, and in his "Life Is for Living" (Macmillan, $2.75) he admits that a certain amount of classification of goods and bads by general agreement is useful in that it promotes unity in the agreeing group and thus makes for survival. "The right to think for yourself, to try to understand how things work rather than to classify them as 'good' or 'bad' in your group's approved guidebook to values, can only exist in people and in societies that are strong and secure in themselves."

It thus appears that our widely claimed privilege of deciding for ourselves whether our action is good or bad — or whether there is such a thing as a good action at all—is largely the privilege of a very strong and secure society; and while we North Americans can certainly not deny that we are a very wealthy society, as human societies go and have gone since man began, one may perhaps wonder whether we are also quite as strong and secure as Dr. Cameron assumes; and whether, if we are not, we may not be arrogating to ourselves a privilege to which we are not entitled, and which may eventually get us into trouble.

For our wealth is largely the result of our ownership of a continent which we acquired when we had an "approved guidebook to values," and it seems possible that without the unity which that guidebook provided we may not be able to prevent some other more unified society taking it away from us — not immediately, but perhaps after we have been thinking for ourselves about good and bad for six or eight generations. For we cannot gloss over the fact that this new attitude on good and bad is an intensely individualistic one, concerned only with the happiness and security of the single isolated human being and not in the least about the happiness or security of the community as a whole.

This book will teach you a lot about living your life for yourself. If to do so affords a sufficient basis for a successful life for the society also, well and good. But if it doesn't, what then?

ANOTHER NATION AT PEACE!

People We Need

WE KNOW of no people in Europe who are more likely to become first-class citizens of Canada than those who are now, in very small numbers and at very great risk, escaping from Czechoslovakia into territory administered by a non-totalitarian authority. It is intended by the Canadian government that a thousand such persons shall be permitted to settle in Canada. Most of them are persons who were active in opposition to the Communist party in the days before it seized power, and are marked for persecution or death by the present rulers. It is impossible for them to bring any of their possessions with them from their former homeland, and they therefore have to face grave economic difficulties in the first months of their residence in the Dominion.

Senator Cairine Wilson of Ottawa, whose devoted work in the interests of those who became Displaced Persons through the atrocities of another totalitarian government, that of Germany, has earned her the gratitude of many thousands now safely settled in this country, has consented to become the honorary chairman of the Canadian Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees. The treasurer is Mr. R. B. Macfarlane, Bank of Montreal, 30 Yonge street, Toronto. The need for the services of this fund will not be prolonged, but it is immediate and urgent. The Communists disapprove of it very strongly, and will of course maintain that its only object is to strengthen Fascism in Canada. But if there is any country in the world to whose liberal-minded citizens Canada owes a debt, it is Czechoslovakia, which was handed over to one totalitarian tyranny in 1938 and—well, not protected from another totalitarian tyranny in 1948.

Doctors Disagree

IT IS always regrettable when doctors disagree, because it is comforting to the general public to consider them infallible, and of two different opinions on the same question one at least must be erroneous. In Toronto the doctors are disagreeing on the question of central blood banks as against individual blood banks operated by the larger hospitals. On the technical points of this disagreement we profess no capacity to judge. But it does seem unfortunate that the protest of the Toronto Hospital Council and the Toronto Academy of Medicine should have been made public just as the campaign of the National Blood Transfusion Service of the Red Cross is being started in order to ensure that the service shall begin its work with adequate supplies.

Hospitals which avail themselves of the service must undertake to administer blood and blood products "at no charge whatsoever"; and it is the claim of the hospital body that in the case of paying patients this will deprive the hospitals of revenues which they urgently need for personnel and equipment such as will be "still the responsibility of the hospital" under the Red Cross plan. It is further argued that decentralization—a spread of operations over several hospitals—is better than centralization for this type of service, especially in times of emergency.

The Hospital Council asks that the plan be revised so as to attain its ends "through support of existing bank facilities in large city hospitals".* In effect it is appealing from the decision of the Red Cross organization, of numerous federal and provincial health and security authorities, and of the provincial Hospital Associations of all provinces where the plan is now in operation or about to begin; and it is appealing to public opinion, which is not in our view a suitable court, and which can make its decision effective only by withdrawing support from the project. We hope that the doctors will get together and settle the dispute among themselves, and that the losing side will abide by the decision.

Gangs and Their Causes

THE idea that gangs of young toughs who beat up streetcar conductors when they can tackle them six or eight to one would refrain from doing so if they were provided with expensive recreation equipment is one of the silliest pieces of sentimentality that have ever been current in the admittedly sentimental city of Toronto. That the anti-social characteristics of these gangs are largely a result of deplorable home conditions during the past ten years is probably true, and will, we have no doubt, be taken into consideration at the final Great Assize which most of us expect mankind to face in some form or another. But human justice is limited in its capacity, and has to take cognizance of actions rather than of the conditions which caused them; and it would be no kindness to the other victims of bad home conditions (most of whom have succeeded in not becoming hoodlums) if society were to let it be known that a bad upbringing is to be held a valid excuse for brutality and cowardice.

It is one of the most consistent objectives of the Communist party to spread among youths of this type the idea that they have some claim upon society to be provided with recreation equipment, and that failure to get that claim satisfied gives them the right to misbehave themselves. The truth is that the most liberal provisions of recreation equipment would do no good to youths of this type, because they would not be prepared to share its use with others in the cooperative spirit which is essential. The main reason for the deplorable outbreaks of gang violence in Toronto is not the lack of recreation facilities; it is the shortage of police and the consequent impunity with which violent acts can be performed.

The idea that a police force working a forty-hour week need not be any larger than one which was none too adequate when it worked forty-eight hours is one which could be entertained only by mathematical illiterates.

Friendly Weather-Men

IN THE cafeteria of the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa we happened to have breakfast beside one of the top weather-men in Canada. He began telling us how much we and the Americans had learned in the past few years from our work together at weather stations in the Arctic.

We asked whether there was complete sharing of information in both directions between the Americans and ourselves? "Of course", he replied, "and not only with the Americans but with everyone else, including Uncle Joe! We send him complete weather reports four times a day, and he sends the same information back to us."

Skeptical as usual, we asked whether Uncle Joe's information was always complete and accurate. We were assured that it was. "The Russians know a good deal more about the Arctic than we do."

The exchange of information between almost all countries in the world is arranged by the International Meteorological Organization. A special weather code is agreed upon and each country gives and gets weather news in a standard form. Personal relations within the I.M.O. are most friendly. The Iron Curtain is no barrier to letters and Christmas greetings.

So far the I.M.O. has had no connection with the United Nations' organization. However, they are planning to get in under the wing of U.N. as a "specialized agency"—like the World Health Organization and U.N.E.S.C.O.

We suggested to our friend that his organization might be wise to keep away from the U.N. and its dog-fights. It would be a pity if political squabbles should break up such a happy little group of internationalists, and this seemed all too likely if the U.N. took over I.M.O. Later it occurred to us that the right solution was for I.M.O. to take over U.N.

Education for Law

THE general public can hardly be expected to have very definite opinions on the techniques which should be employed in the education of lawyers; but when lawyers disagree as violently as those of Ontario are now doing the layman can hardly avoid putting in his oar. The dispute between those lawyers who favor an extensive use of the student's time in the functions of an articled clerk in a law office, and those who wish to reduce the time thus used and devote more attention to systematic lectures by qualified instructors, has now reached the public, by way of the resignation of the Dean of the Osgoode Hall Law School and three of his staff, all men of high reputation and considerable experience. They have left their posts in protest against a report by the Law Society, in the preparation of which the instructing staff seem to have been completely ignored, and which recommends an increase in the amount of time spent in law offices and a decrease in the amount of lecturing.

It is very doubtful whether this report represents the considered opinion of the majority of the Ontario profession. The proposal of Mr. Irving Himel, for an early election of Benchers in which legal education will be the main issue, and a suspension of the conflict in the interval, seems to have some advantages. The loss of Dean Wright and his colleagues is a very serious matter.

BACKWARD, TURN BACKWARD

("Chemicals in the human body, once worth ninety-eight cents, are now quoted at $31.04." —Montreal *Star*.)

BACKWARD, turn backward, O Time, in thy tense,
Back when my body brought ninety-eight cents!
Thus do the chemists now valuate it:
Thirty-one bucks plus four-fifths of a jit!
Figures like this, so impossibly steep,
Make me to weep, brother—make me to weep.

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in the flight,
Back to the era when prices were right.
Waft me away on thy measureless tide—
Waft me away, and don't charge for the ride:
Nothing is left, after food and taxation—
Even my body's the prey of inflation!

J.E.P.

South African Stress Is Intensified By The Nationalists' Policies

By GWENDOLYN CARTER

Recent race rioting in Durban and Johannesburg, chief cities of South Africa, is a result of a long history of race-repression. The strain has been intensified by the policies of the Nationalist government, elected to power last May. Gwendolyn Carter, well-known political scientist, is visiting South Africa to gather material on Commonwealth politics. She outlines below the main forces and personalities in South African politics.

She argues that political and economic separation of the various racial groups in South Africa is impossible; attempts to bring it about will lead only to bitterness and political strain.

Johannesburg.

WATCH SOUTH AFRICAN politics during the spring of 1949! The provincial elections in March may provide answers to the questions facing South Africans: Will Malan's Nationalists consolidate their position in the country, press forward their policy of racial segregation and prepare to establish a republic? Or will Smuts' United Party secure the support of enough moderate Afrikaners to prevent drastic changes in the constitution, and to maintain national unity? These issues are of more than local interest — their outcome will determine the South African policies for many years to come.

When the Nationalists came into power less than a year ago, they were as surprised as were their opponents. The United Party had been in office since 1933, first under the joint leadership of General Hertzog and General Smuts and from September 1939, (when Hertzog withdrew because he opposed participation in the war) under General Smuts. The Nationalists were a relatively small, though single-minded, party throughout this period. They maintained a militant, Afrikaner nationalism which they accused Hertzog of betraying by his political union with Smuts. In 1940, the Nationalists forced Hertzog out of the united Afrikaner movement, which had developed after the outbreak of war, by rejecting his principle of equality for English and Afrikaans - speaking South Africans. The electoral victory of the Nationalists in 1948 shocked English - speaking South Africans, distressed those interested in the position of the natives (whom most Afrikaners believe to be an inferior race), and caused a sharp reduction in the flow of overseas capital to the Union.

It is true that the Nationalist parliamentary position is weak. They polled little more than a third of the votes in the election, won many of the seats by a very slight margin, and hold their parliamentary majority through a political alliance with the Afrikaner Party, lead by Dr. Havenga, a long time supporter of General Hertzog. But the Nationalist Party is well organized, ably led, and clear about its objectives, while its anti-Indian and anti-Communist slogans and policy of native segregation are popular even outside the Afrikaner group. Because of the diversity of opinions within the United Party, these are strong cards in any political contest.

South African politics have long been based on personalities, and while this is perhaps less true of the Nationalists than of any other party in South African history, it is of considerable importance even there. Since they formed themselves into a separate party in 1933, the Nationalists have had only one leader, Dr. Daniel François Malan.

He symbolizes both their strengths and their weaknesses.

Dr. Malan is a massive, seemingly immoveable figure with an absolutely clear idea of what he wants. He speaks slowly, with a marked Afrikaans accent, but he has no difficulty in finding the English words to express his meaning. In talking to him, I was particularly struck by the directness of his answers, though he only responded to those points on which he cared to comment. Neither eloquent nor brilliant though with a certain charm of manner characteristically Afrikaner, Dr. Malan draws his strength from his singlemindedness of purpose and complete assurance of his own rightness. One is not surprised to learn that he was once a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church; rather more so to find that he has been editor of the most prominent Nationalist newspaper, *Die Burger*.

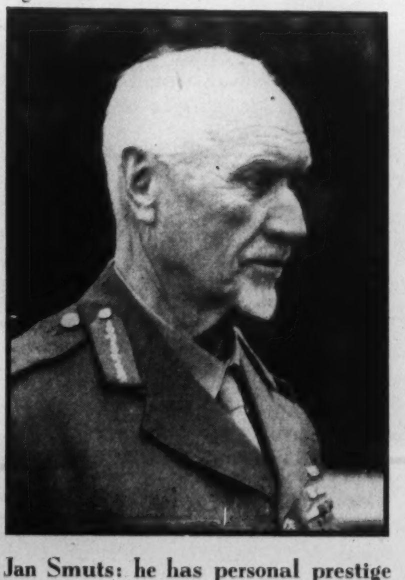
Malan's view of international politics rests on his interpretation, and a rather narrow one, of South African interests (he favors Commonwealth membership "if there is complete independence of action by South Africa" and approves recent Irish moves since he has aims at a republic) just as his view of South African problems rests on the assumption of white supremacy, not to say domination.

Smuts Is Quicksilver

No one could form a sharper contrast to Dr. Malan than his chief political opponent, General Smuts. Both men are in their seventies, Smuts being a little older than Malan. But where Malan looks sunk into himself, his vast body solidly encased in his chair, Smuts is still quicksilver, impulsive in his movements, and punctuating almost every statement with a gesture. There is a sense of vitality in Smuts, apparent in his wiry body, brilliant light blue eyes, and rapid speech.

I found it difficult to keep General Smuts to South African politics; his mind leapt to philosophy, and in particular, to his conception of holism, a doctrine of evolution towards greater and greater entities. Once, he saw the British Commonwealth of Nations as one of these great entities; today he feels that the Commonwealth, Western Union and the United States must all work together as one of the great groupings to which all nations must tend. Almost the only point on which there was complete agreement between Smuts and Malan was on the menace of Communism; but it is characteristic that Malan sees the danger at home while Smuts focuses on the threat of its materialistic philosophy to the values of western civilization.

Smuts has the advantage over Malan of long experience in office and of greater personal prestige; but he lacks lieutenants. Jan Hofmeyr—Smuts' "heir apparent"—died in his prime only a short time ago. Hofmeyr had a deeper sense of humanity than Smuts, a truer sense of liberalism, but he was a less effective leader. Most people believe that the outcome of the election in 1948 was a vote of "no confidence" in Hofmeyr's aim of steadily developing the natives. Even those who feel Hofmeyr was right, fear he might have moved too quickly. Whether or not this was true, Hofmeyr's death robbed South African liberalism of its leader; but it may make it easier for the United Party to return to power. Who will lead it when Smuts is gone is anyone's guess; but until Smuts retires, none of the younger men will be able to show what he can do.



Jan Smuts: he has personal prestige but lacks lieutenants of ability.

Dr. Daniel Malan: he has complete assurance of his own rightness.

Able Administrators

Malan, in contrast, has a cabinet full of able administrators, several of whom are potential leaders. But there are difficulties, for the Nationalist leaders are not in harmony with each other; while many expect an ultimate split between the more open-minded representatives from the Cape, like Paul Sauer, and the extremists of the Orange Free State and Transvaal, like Strydom, Swart, and Erasmus.

The most able, and some people maintain the most "dangerous" man in the Cabinet is Dr. Donges, the suave, persuasive Minister of the Interior. Dark, quick in his movements, eloquent, Donges can out-talk almost any member of the Assembly. But a more important basis of his power may be his high position in the Broederbond, a secret society aiming at the establishment of Afrikanerdom, i.e. the domination of Afrikaner ideals and practices. Men prominent in professional and educational circles testify to the degree to which the organization (whose membership is only about two thousand) is securing a stranglehold in education and other fields. Certainly its position in politics is strong—Dr. Malan and perhaps half the Nationalist members in the Assembly belong to the Broederbond.

Many people believe that it is the general staff of militant Afrikanerdom; that it is plotting, according to the old phase, "to drive the English into the sea." It seems sure that its aim, like that of the Nationalist Party itself, is to create a South Africa based on a single South African loyalty symbolized by a republic. Many Afrikaners reject this notion—they cling to the ideal of Botha, Smuts and Hertzog of a South Africa built on two peoples; but many others are openly sympathetic to it.

Canadian Comparison

Even to say this much is to indicate how very different are the relations between the English-speaking and the extreme Afrikaans-speaking in South Africa, and those between English- and French-speaking in Canada. But South Africa has racial divisions of a complexity undreamed of in Canada. Side by side with the two and a half million white South Africans (a little more than half of whom are Afrikaners) are eight and a half million Bantus, nearly a million colored (a relatively stable group among whose ancestors were Hottentots, Bushmen, slaves, and some Europeans), and a quarter of a million Indians, descendants of the indentured laborers who came to work on the sugar plantations of Natal in the latter part of the last century.

Some Bantus are university graduates and professional men of considerable distinction; others are "raw" natives living in primitive kraals and dominated by superstition; while the vast majority are somewhere between these two extremes, still only slightly educated, if at all, but affected inevitably by the European and industrial civilization with which they are perforce in contact.

Not Feasible

The Nationalists maintain that the answer to this problem is *apartheid*,—separation. At first glance complete separation seems a reasonable and simple solution. But the more it is examined, the less feasible it appears, for the non-Europeans, in particular the Bantu natives, provide the unskilled labor force of the country. The gold mines, the diamond mines, the farms, even secondary industries and services, depend on them. Hence even the more rabid Nationalists now say that there can be no economic separation of Europeans and non-Europeans. They maintain, however, that the movement of natives to the urban centres must be controlled, and that the natives should be allowed to stay in the cities (which, in practice, means in the native townships near the cities, or in carefully supervised dormitories for single men within them) only so long as they have employment. Otherwise, the natives are supposed to go back to their native territories.

The problem is that the native territories are already overcrowded; this is a major reason why so many natives have gone to the cities. Today, more than half the natives in the country are outside native territories; and a recent authoritative investigation by the Fagan Commission concluded that there is already a permanent native population in the towns which is bound to increase. Under such circumstances, it is hard to see that economic *apartheid* means little more than increased insecurity for the semi-urbanized native.

In regard to political *apartheid*, the Nationalists have a more specific program. The theory, as Dr. Malan explains, is that the natives should ultimately run their own areas while Europeans run their own. Neither group would have any "rights" in the territory of the other; in other words, they would be there on sufferance.

But again what sounds reasonable in theory, shows little sign of being realized in practice so far as the native areas are concerned. It is true that there are native representatives on the General Council of the largest of the native territories, the Transkei, but they do not yet control even the relatively small share of the administration in which they have some say. In the smaller district meetings, the native headmen come to hear what the representatives of the government, the magistrate, has to say and to voice their questions and complaints, not to direct, or even influence, policy, as I discovered when I attended a session recently.

Thus native self-government in other than a very local, tribal basis, is a long way away; largely, of course, because the great mass of natives are not ready for it, but partly because it might not be compatible with white supremacy.

Resentment

Those in touch with native sentiment throughout South Africa fear that these measures have intensified resentment among non-Europeans to a dangerous degree. But the political opponents of the Nationalists see another purpose than the avowed one of *apartheid* behind the move to abolish native representation, particularly in the Assembly. By eliminating these three representatives from the Assembly (who are opposed to the Nationalists), at the same time that they add members from politically-sympathetic South-West Africa the Nationalists would greatly strengthen their parliamentary position, perhaps to such a degree that they could not be dislodged for many years. Fear that under such circumstances, the Nationalist extremists might affect permanently the character of South African life is now spurring the efforts of the opposition to find some way to check, and if possible defeat the Nationalists.

The best chance to check the Nationalists appears to be over a constitutional question: native representation. Under the South Africa Act of 1910, political representation was one of the "entrenched clauses";—clauses which could be changed only by a two-third majority of both houses. Since the Statute of Westminster, however, and the Status of the Union Act, which re-enacted the Statute of Westminster as South African legislation, it has been possible to argue that there are no restrictions on the power of the South African Parliament to enact any legislation it wishes by a simple majority. The Nationalist Party maintains that native representation can thus be abolished by a simple majority. The United Party declares, on the other hand, that even if the Nationalists have a case according to the letter of the law, they are not *morally* justified in making so drastic a change unless there is overwhelming support for the move throughout the country—which clearly, there is not.

On this issue, the United Party has recently acquired the support of Mr. Havenga, despite the fact that Havenga is still formally in coalition with the Nationalists. The Nationalists appear to have committed themselves to abolishing native representation before consulting Mr. Havenga who now maintains that more than a bare majority is necessary to change a matter as important as parliamentary representation. Members of the United Party have been calling lustily for a political alliance between General Smuts and Mr. Havenga.

Havenga's Role

The situation is far from clear, however. No one knows yet whether Mr. Havenga considers breaking with the Nationalists even though he disagrees with them on this issue. He has had also a serious difference with them over the apportionment of seats for the Provincial election, so serious in fact that Havenga has withdrawn all the Afrikaner Party candidates from that contest which Malan declares will be a vote of confidence for or against his party. From the other side, there are also many doubts as to whether Havenga's followers would make very desirable allies. The bulk of the Afrikaner Party are members of the Ossewa Brandwag, an organization founded as a cultural society dedicated to the advancement of Afrikaner interest, but which turned political during the war, favored a one-party state in South Africa, and was avowedly pro-Nazi.

Should this alliance take place, it would be because of the threat of Nationalist extremism. South African politics still center around issues of native policy and the relative positions of English- and Afrikaans-speaking within the country: issues which should long since have been taken out of politics.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Plouffe Family Is a Great Study In Nationalism of Quebec

By B. K. SANDWELL

THERE is a sense in which Mr. Roger Lemelin's new book, "Les Plouffes," is the most important Canadian novel yet written by anybody. It is designed and written with a very high degree of artistic skill, but that alone would not give it its importance *for Canadians.* It derives that importance from the subject to which that skill is applied. For Mr. Lemelin, with an artistic detachment quite unprecedented in French Canada, has given us a study of French Canadian nationalism, not as seen by any of its many different kinds of followers nor by any of its many different kinds of opponents, but as seen by a student of human nature. We do not know how many of his fellow French Canadians are today prepared to view it in that light, and we can imagine that the book's first reception may be equally unsympathetic from the friends of Abbé Groulx and from those of Abbé Maheux. That it will eventually, by sheer artistic power, overcome that lack of sympathy on both sides we have not the slightest doubt; but we are not mainly concerned with its effect on French Canadian readers either now or in forty years. We are concerned with its effect on English Canadian readers.

The book is written in French, and should be read in French by everybody who can do so, for though it will undoubtedly be translated (and probably quite well) it cannot produce the same impact in any other language than the original. But whether in French or English it is a book to be read by every serious Canadian who realizes that if we are ever to build a Canadian nation we must do it with a population of which at least one-third will trace their descent to the sixty-five thousand who occupied the country at the time of the capture of Quebec by the British. The deep hidden sources of the political and racial feelings and attitudes of that part of our population have never before been subjected to the kind of light that can be shed on them by an accomplished novelist who grew up among these people but whose artistic integrity is such that he can look at them as it were from the outside. The only previous novel which did much to enlighten English readers on these feelings and attitudes (and it did a great deal) was "Maria Chapdelaine," and that was by an outsider. Mr. Lemelin combines the freedom from *parti pris* of the outsider with the intimate knowledge of the insider.

Internal, Domestic Life

The book is enormous, 470 pages, and it is entirely concerned with the life, almost always the internal domestic life, of the wage-earning family in the parish of Father Folbèche in that Lower Town of Quebec which has already been made to live in the pages of "Au Pied de la Pente Douce." There are Father and Mother Plouffe, three adult and unmarried sons, and an old maid daughter, all living together. Only one other performer gets really close to the footlights of the author's stage for more than a moment or two, and that is Denis Boucher the "intellectual," intimate friend of the younger Plouffes whom he leads by the nose with his superior education though he has not half their solidity of character. The action is in 1939, during the approach and opening of the war. No attempt is made to heighten the stature of these very ordinary people; indeed Mr. Lemelin has a habit, whenever he has achieved a rather moving episode, of making sure that we do not go romantic on him by introducing some highly prosaic detail, or making some lightly cynical comment such as those which restrain the climax of his gorgeous description of the procession of the Sacred Heart in June 1940 — and which may delay slightly the popularity of his book in French Canada.

But these very ordinary people are so perfectly understood, so perfectly realized in their speech and action, and especially in their reactions one to another in their intensely intimate association, that it is impossible not to love them for their rich humanity. We get through the skin of the French Canadian, to the essential and universal human soul within. We have not been pleaded with or preached at or argued to; we have simply been shown something, the quality of which we cannot fail to recognize. The clergy, the Nationalist politicians and journalists, the whole paraphernalia of Laurentia, are treated with the same cool detachment, the same strictly artistic interest, as every other character and every other aspect of Quebec life. Mr. Lemelin is neither for them nor against them, he is painting them as he sees them, and to this critic he seems to see them very clearly indeed. This detachment, this purely artistic interest, are so new a phenomenon in Canadian literature of French expression (or indeed of any expression) that I may be being carried away to excesses of enthusiasm, because I feel that it is the one thing Canadian literature needs above all others.

Depiction of Young People

Mr. Lemelin's greatest skill is in the depiction of the thinking and feeling of young men and young women — young men more than young women, because he studies them in more detail and obviously regards them as more significant. Rita Toulouse, the only young woman who figures in this book, is a mere sketch, but a very vital one; Cecile Plouffe, the tragically frustrated Plouffe daughter, is no longer young. The slang of the young people is handled with the utmost skill, and there is a notable example of art in the transition in the whole style and spirit of Guillaume, the youngest brother, from the early stage as a baseball star to the letter from Germany in 1945 which closes the book, and which describes (in perfectly characterized language) the little private battle in which, after having his two Montreal companions killed at his side, he demolishes the opposing German group with a "number 36" grenade hurled in his best baseball style. Guillaume, let us add, is very proud of the fact that he never "signed up" for overseas service. After the reading of this letter (the translating of which is a task which should be both the despair and the glory of the translator) Mme. Plouffe, overcome, runs hither and yon in the house holding her head in her hands; and after stumbling over several pieces of furniture she rushes out on the balcony, arms outspread, and cries aloud to the parish: "It's incredible! Our Guillaume, killing men!" And the book ends.

"Au Pied de la Pente Douce" won the Prix David in 1946 and a Prix de la Langue Française from the French Academy. "Les Plouffes" is a vastly superior work in range, structure and characterization. There is no fumbling in it, no waste, no uncertainty. And it is written by a man with a perfect understanding of the people about whom he writes.

"The French Canadians are not all like M. Plouffe, Anglophobes or ferociously nationalist. At election times they like to have the English attacked on the hustings, because it is the tradition of their politics, and because in thus putting up an oratorical struggle against their conquerors of centuries ago, they feel like heroes who have the reputation of not letting themselves be pushed around. But bring along a parade, and 1760 exists no longer. Hurrah for the procession! Raised in a province which expends vast sums for pomp and magnificence, they yield to nothing more readily than to circuses and confetti. Romans in heart, Normans in head, they have every quality to bewilder the outsiders who seek to understand them. They are at the same time French and American, simple and complicated. They like being so, and with open eyes they let themselves be led around in vicious circles with a knowing grin on their faces." In other words, they are very, very human beings, and Mr. Lemelin knows how to make us see them as such. (Belisle, 4 St. James St., Quebec.)

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Council Of N.C.V.S. Knows Red Vets

IN HIS article "Communists on the Campus" (S.N., Jan. 18), Mr. Kirkconnell left your readers with the impression that the National Council of Student Veterans (N.C.S.V.) is a Communist-dominated organization. This impression is entirely erroneous and, if not corrected, can do incalculable damage to the reputations of N.C.S.V. and its 22,000 members across the Dominion.

I wish to state emphatically that, at no time since 1945, has there been the slightest hint of Red domination or infiltration of the National Council of Student Veterans.

In 1945, when N.C.S.V. was in the process of formation, Mr. Len Starkey was elected president of the organization. At that time he was unknown as a Communist. As soon as his Red tendencies became evident, Starkey was ousted by the members of N.C.S.V. At no time since then has he, or any other Communist, held a position of authority on the Council.

At present, there are several rank-and-file members of N.C.S.V. who have Communistic leanings. These few are well known as Reds by the entire Council and a successful effort has been made to exclude them from any position where they could possibly influence the policies of N.C.S.V.

J. PETER KOHL, President, National Council of Student Veterans.

Westmount, Que.

Crosswords Over There

HAVING received my November 13 issue of S.N. only today, obviously I cannot enter your Brain Teasers competition — but "WHY DO YOU WORK THESE PUZZLES" is easily answered.

I came over here with the Canadian Army in 1941 and have, more or less, settled here. A friend very kindly gives us a subscription to S.N. every year, and will so continue, I hope, because I cannot send money to you for myself. My copy is passed along to other Canucks until it literally falls to pieces! I am Chairman of the London Branch of the new Canadian Veterans' Association of the U.K. and Vice President of the National H.Q. We have over 2,500 members already with Lord Tweedsmuir as our President and J. S. P. Armstrong as a leading light and source of inspiration.

N. M. MACFARLANE

Slough, Bucks., Eng.

Bravo!

SO "Georgeous George"
Has had his say.
The bad little "truants"
Must earn their pay.
"Hooky" and "horse play"
Are a thing of the past;
Decorum will enter
The house at last!
The folks in the galleries
Will gasp and stare.
What! No more members
Asleep in their chair!

Ottawa, Ont. MARGARET PHEALAN

B.A. and Sonja

JEAN LOVE GALLOWAY'S article regarding Barbara Ann Scott was very interesting but not entirely correct (S.N., Jan. 11). I refer to the following quotation: "Wearing fur for artistic skating originated in Barbara Ann's own mind." To keep the record straight, Sonja Henie first introduced a similar fur costume in one of her early pictures.

Toronto, Ont. A. A. WHITE

Speak Up!

CANADA'S age, population, or wisdom does not merit, so far, the crucial international position she finds herself in today. Canada crucified the League of Nations when she disavowed Dr. Riddell's move to stop Italian aggression against Ethiopia by economic sanctions. This month Canada's representative is the Chairman of the United Nations Security Council. Again an act of aggression is before an international conference. Speak up Canada!

Vancouver, B.C. WILLIAM MITCHELL

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Rooseveltian Tradition Followed In Truman's Communist Fight

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN was a statesman without a trace of the partisan politician in his inaugural address which emphasized the desire of the United States for peace with Russia, but a peace that would not yield an iota of free, democratic principle to Communism.

Americans of all political faith excepting the pinkos appeared to be in full agreement with Mr. Truman's strong anti-Red stand, despite some uncertainty in legislative circles as to how the Administration will go about dispensing scientific and technical know-how and financial aid on a broad-scale basis to underprivileged peoples of the world.

It is to be expected that domestic issues, which were not explored in the inaugural speech, will come prominently to the fore as Congress gets down to business. The hope is widespread, however, that leaders of both parties will not let partisanship stifle the President's message of faith and hope and his appeal for a program to bring about world peace.

Mr. Truman has, since the White House balcony controversy, acquired the habit of precedent-breaking, and he made another "first" for the history books when he devoted his entire inaugural address to international rather than domestic affairs. He set his message at a high pitch that the practical consideration of politics will never allow to continue. Little more than a week has passed and the Congress is deep in the problems of enacting new labor legislation, of making the Truman social program a reality, and of implementing the scores of obligations inherent in the President's campaign for election and the Democratic Party platform.

Whatever action Congress takes on domestic issues, there is no disputing that future peace or war is the paramount consideration of every American or Canadian, or for that matter, the citizen of any other nation. It is the vitally important fact of life for all of us. And the success or failure of Mr. Truman in his laudable effort to lead the way to friendship between nations, is of direct personal interest to every individual.

The almost universal acceptance by Democrats and Republicans of the ideals enunciated in the Truman inaugural message indicates how completely Americans accept the responsibility resting upon the United States to help lead the world to an era of peace. Although Moscow papers devoted a few scant lines of type to the Truman speech, observers here profess to see signs that Russia, too, is amenable to a peaceful solution to the present impasse between Democracy and Communism.

It was a revelation to note the unanimity among the most antithetically opposite points of view as to the basic worth of Mr. Truman's enunciation of policy. He has offered a solution as to how it might be possible to end the cold war and bring about peaceful relations between the former allies.

Serious Declaration

There has been some wishful thinking on the part of American observers that Russia will be deterred by Mr. Truman's declaration that he will take every step to halt Communism. His intention to go ahead with rehabilitation of Europe, and with enactment of the North Atlantic Security Pact are considered sufficient reason for the Soviets to realize that continued friction can only lead to a knock-down dragout fighting war. Obviously the President's statement is a serious declaration of American policy to be observed at least during the next four years. Mr. Truman has made it clear that it is he who will make policy and it will be the job of the new Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, to carry it out.

His omission of domestic issues from the program was a positive step, because he merely emphasized the hope for a strong, prosperous and peaceful America. Neither Republicans, Democrats, Dixiecrats nor Wallaceites can take issue with this wish, however much they disagree on how to bring it about.

In projecting for the rest of the world the American dream of a free and prosperous world, Mr. Truman has handed down some the precepts enunciated by his predecessor, the late President Roosevelt. Some see the possibility of Mr. Truman, the plain little American who got to be President by surprise, taking on even greater stature than F.D.R. as a builder of world peace. His success on attaining that, will, of course, depend on the extent to which Congress approves his program. He has an able pleader with Congress in Vice-President Barkley.

There appears to be little quarrel with Mr. Truman's declaration that: "Our aim should be to help the free peoples of the world, through their own efforts, to produce more food, more clothing, more materials for housing and more mechanical power to lighten their burdens."

Where Mr. Truman is opposing totalitarianism in the communistic form, President Roosevelt was fighting Naziism, a battle that the democracies won at great sacrifice.

The President's forthrightness, and his appointment of career diplomat Dean Acheson, who by his Wall Street affiliations and background is ruled out as a presidential possibility, has already prompted the speculation that Mr. Truman hopes to be fighting past 1952 for world peace. He deferred cabinet changes immediately following his reelection, but there seems to be general agreement that more changes must come on the heels of the replacement of ailing General George S. Marshall by Mr. Acheson.

Political Aspects

The State Department job has important political aspects, and had he appointed Chief Justice Vinson or Associate Justice Douglas, both strong politically, it might have been construed in the light of the next presidential election.

An interesting footnote is that already the "wise" opinion has Governor Tom Dewey in the 1952 race. His decision to make the Lincoln Day speech himself and his expansion of social legislation in New York are regarded as clinching signs.

Another suggested appointment which would have important bearings on the international situation is the possibility that Louis Johnson, Democratic party finance chief, might be sent to Berlin to head the American Military Government. General Lucius Clay is considered to have done an outstanding job in the face of tremendous difficulties, but there is a theory abroad that a civilian might be able to do more to bring about a semblance of harmony with the Russians.

Having a civilian in this post would be in keeping with thinking of Mr. Acheson, who is reported to be strongly opposed to having military interference in diplomatic activities. Then a civilian appointment would help to offset accusations that the United States is militaristic.

The troubled Asiatic situation is posing a severe test for Mr. Truman and Mr. Acheson. There is speculation as to how the Truman foreign program will be implemented in relation to China, Korea, Indo-China and other areas where the Communists have made trouble.

They can thank a military man for any success achieved in educating Japan to democracy. General MacArthur is known to have taken a strong stand against the State Department on proposals for collaboration with the Soviets in Japan.

In proposing to fight the Communist hordes with peaceful democratic ideals, Mr. Truman has undertaken to carry on the Rooseveltian tradition.

It is the earnest wish of free peoples that he may succeed, but without the need of a Third War.

THE "SATURDAY NIGHT BED" at Muskoka Hospital is now occupied by Miss Rose McKarnan, an employee of this company. The Hospital expresses gratitude to many friends for kind and generous help.

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SPORTING LIFE

How To Win Yourself No Friends And Alienate Almost Everyone

By KIMBALL McILROY

THINGS HAVE been much too quiet around this office lately. Much too quiet. It's been months since a real hot letter, a real sizzler, came in to the editor's office, calling us names. We don't seem to have made anybody mad. Not a single subscriber has even written in demanding rebate of the unexpended portion of his subscription money unless this department is tossed into the ashcan where it belongs.

This is not only bad; it's also unusual. The first time we came out in favor of Sunday Sport, a number of years ago, the results were most gratifying. You'd think we'd publicly advocated wife-beating or the more esoteric forms of juvenile delinquency. The list of complaints was long and impressive, and just a little hard to believe in. The idea that all these good folk habitually took time off to read the column was a little bit like the Santa Claus story—you'd like to believe it but you're getting on in years for that sort of thing.

Nevertheless, their attention was drawn to it somehow — perhaps they could smell it—and they promptly sat down and took pen in hand.

It's always fascinating to sit down and ponder the topics whose discussion will evoke a flood of protesting letters in Canada. You can attack the Royal Family with impunity. You can slander the Common Man. You can speak harshly of Capitalism, Democracy, or the Schmoo. Maligning the virtue of Canadian womanhood will get you nowhere, nor will questioning the efficiency of branch banking. You can say just anything you want of just about everything you can think of, and the letter-writers will sit on their hands.

But suggest for one minute that it is not a mortal sin to hit a baseball on the Sabbath, to take a drink in public, or to read "Forever Amber," and the roof promptly falls in on you.

NOW almost everybody accepts the proposition that it's a good thing for columnists to receive letters, even sizzlers. If the letters are flattering and complimentary, the editor does not dare fire the columnist for fear of losing readers. (This comment is included to give the complete picture and is, of course, purely academic in the present instance.) If the letters are condemnatory and threaten suit, then the editor has to keep the columnist around for a witness in court.

So, to widen our correspondence and supply us with something to read on these long winter nights, and to keep the post office honest, we'll list a few of the developments we'd like to see the (comparatively) new year bring.

The first of these is a Sunday which will please everybody. Everybody, that is, except those who have a sabbatical axe to grind, and it's hard to know what would please these people, because complete success would leave them without a job.

There are two general attitudes toward Sunday, and they are by no means mutually exclusive. There are those who look upon Sunday as a day for going to church, and there are those who view it as a day of relaxation. A majority does both. Happily, most people want to go to church in the morning, and most people want to relax in the afternoon.

Just where the conflict between these two points of view could possibly lie is something which it is difficult to understand without a prior intensive course of training in the philosophy of the Lord's Day Alliance, an organization which by a unilateral interpretation of the Scriptures has arrived at a position where it feels confident of its ability to legislate the Sunday habits of a nation.

We are not going to suggest that the Lord's Day Alliance folks are wrong. Far from it. If they feel a certain way about the matter, then that way is wholly and entirely right so far as they are concerned. But we strongly object to their presumption in attempting to foist their opinion upon others.

A sensible Sunday, it would appear to most sensible people, would entail a morning of enforced quiet to facilitate church-going by the righteous and recuperation for the unrighteous, and an afternoon of free choice, with opportunities for the pursuit of any reasonable and decent activities.

There! Even a tyro letter-writer should be able to equip himself with ample ammunition from those paragraphs, and the battle-hardened veteran can confidently draw up the acid bottle and the acid-resistant pen. Your veteran won't, though. He'll wait for the worst which is to come. And here it is.

The second thing we'd like to see is the abolition of every liquor-control law anybody ever thought of. They're based on a fallacy, they don't work, and they cause a lot of hard feelings.

(Don't start writing yet. This is going to get even better as it goes along.)

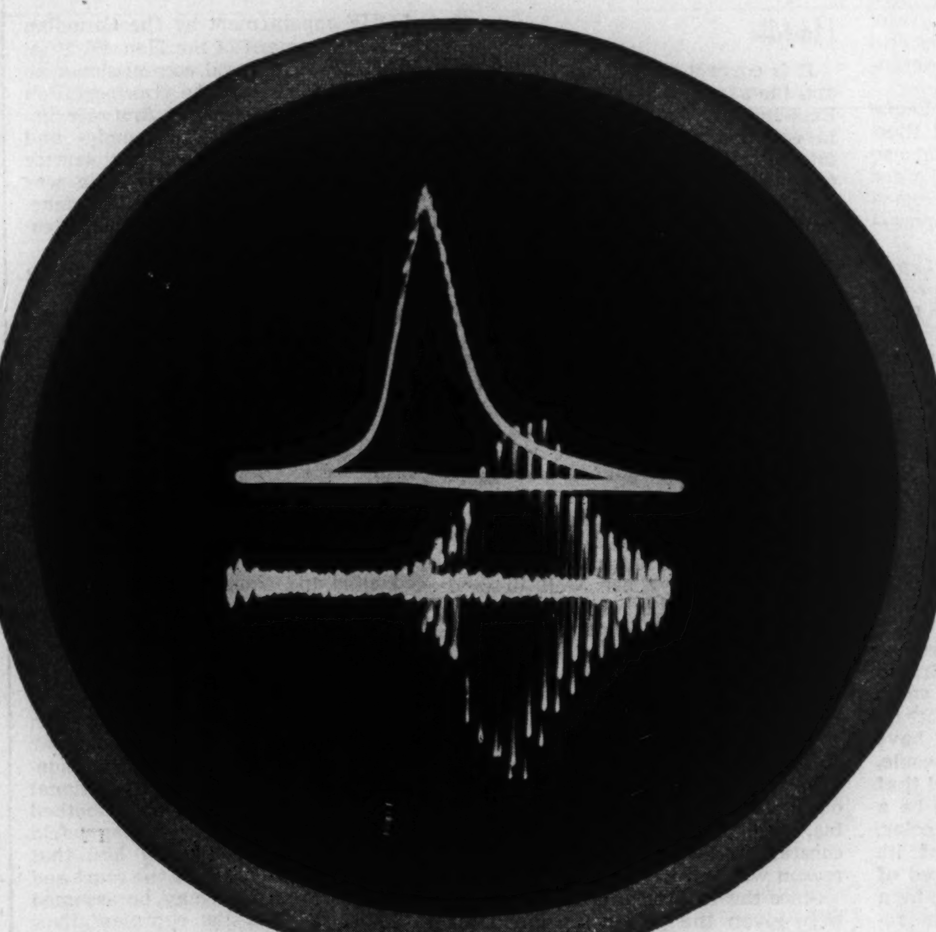
THE basic notion behind any liquor law is that there is something wrong with taking a drink. There isn't. There's nothing wrong with owning a gun either. It's just wrong to use it on your mother-in-law. The same thing with fire-water. Laws against its abuse exist and are fine. A guy who makes too much noise or beats people up or drives his car when under the influence of snake-bite remedy is a menace. The man who sits quietly in a bar and dreams happy dreams over his dram is no menace to anybody.

In most European countries, anybody who wants to can operate a bar. He can open in the morning when he feels like it, and close at night when he gets sleepy. He can sell whoever he wants as much as he wants, at whatever prices he can get. The result is a generally sober citizenry to whom our antics with the grape present a strange and amazing spectacle.

A neighboring republic, which shall be nameless, once decided to order its citizens never to take another drink. What followed was the gol-darndest Hey Rube on a national scale of all time. Wiser counsel prevailed just in time to keep Al Capone from being elected to the White House, and the law was repealed. The only sufferers from repeal were the racketeers, who had to turn to slot machines and labor unions for their fun. So large parties of apparently sane citizens—at least the little men in the white coats haven't caught up with them yet—think we should have Prohibition in this country, or as much prohibition as we can get. Barnum was a master of understatement.

Okay, there's a veritable windfall of letter-writing material. Three cents only for local delivery, four elsewhere. Air mail extra.

So there we are: as fine a list of heresies as the most eager reformer could wish to tee off on. All part of the service provided by this paper. Your letters will be read by an impartial board of judges, and winners will be notified by mail.



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Vote Means Real Progress For Japanese Canadians

By J. K. NESBITT

At the end of March Japanese Canadians will be able to return to B.C. coastal areas if they wish and soon thereafter it is expected they will be given the right to vote in provincial elections. Lack of the vote caused many professions to be closed to them.

Now, however, like the Chinese and East Indians who have already been given the provincial vote, Japanese Canadians will almost certainly find their status as citizens considerably improved.

Victoria, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, where Canadians of Japanese origin have long been baited, is getting ready to give these people the provincial franchise. For years Japanese have been denied the provincial vote, along with Chinese, East Indians and native Indians who live on reservations.

A few sessions ago the B.C. Legislature amended the Provincial Elections Act to give the vote to Chinese and East Indians. Japanese were still excluded, except those who served in the Canadian armed forces—and there were many.

Members of the Provincial Legislature do not now see how they can longer hold the provincial vote from the Japanese. These people, who have been banned by Dominion government order from living on the B.C. coast since Pearl Harbor, will have their movements freed at the end of March. They may come back to the B.C. coast if they want, though it is believed comparatively few will, being happily settled across the Prairies and in eastern Canada, where they have been accepted as full Canadians, with all the rights and privileges and responsibilities of other Canadians.

The question of the Japanese has long been a political one in British Columbia. Every election for years the issue has cropped up. Liberals and Conservatives, by and large, have opposed the vote for these people, with the C.C.F. taking the stand that every person in Canada should be a full citizen, irrespective of color, race and religion. Because of its stand the C.C.F. has been accused of angling for the Japanese vote, in a block. The C.C.F. has always replied it was not particularly interested in the Japanese, as such, but only in seeing that all Canadians have the franchise, as the first step towards achieving full citizenship.

In the B.C. Legislature there has been more than one row on the subject. Liberals and Conservatives have screamed that the Japanese are a menace, that they cut the standard of living of the white man and monopolize the fishing and agricultural industries.

The truth, of course, is that these people were driven into agriculture and fishing, practically every other door being shut bang in their faces. More than one Canadian of Japanese origin, graduating with a B.A. from the University of British Columbia with high hopes of becoming a lawyer or an engineer, has gone into farming and fishing or dry-cleaning when he found the lawyers and the engineers wouldn't have him, because, they said, he hadn't the provincial franchise.

Huddle

It is correct to say the Japanese—and the same applies to Chinese and East Indians—have huddled together in colonies because if they moved into certain districts a great hue and cry would have been raised by the white residents. Certain it is, too, that there have been faults on both sides. If an Oriental family took up abode in what had been a white district, two or three other Oriental families promptly moved in and all lived in the one block.

Also, in many Oriental stores, the young people serving the customers could speak perfect English, but when they conversed with each other they broke into their own language, infuriating the customers, who could not understand one word.

But the old order is rapidly changing. The young Orientals are now speaking English even among themselves. The boys are well dressed and smart and the girls pretty and smiling. The B.C. civil service now has on its payroll a few Chinese young men and they are accepted as equals and good pals by their fellow workers.

It is a long cry from the days not so very long ago when a Chinese—always called a Chinaman—was an object of derision in British Columbia, a person to beat down, to be constantly suspected, without any reason whatever, of always cheating.

Since the Chinese and East Indians were given the provincial vote they have become much more accepted in British Columbia. They are more sure of themselves, feeling now like real Canadians. The same will be true of the Canadians of Japanese ancestry when they get the provincial franchise in a few months.

Rt. Hon. Ian MacKenzie, now a Senator, because of his prominence, was the leading Jap-baiter in British Columbia after Pearl Harbor. In one election campaign, appealing for the votes of Vancouver-Centre, he said that it was a toss-up between the Japanese and himself—that if one of them ever came back to the B.C. coast to live he would quit the government.

B.C.'s most influential daily newspapers—aided by SATURDAY NIGHT and the Toronto *Star* and others—championed the cause of the Canadians of Japanese ancestry. U.B.C. students and many organizations have likewise asked for fair play.

It has been a long, rough fight, but those who believe in equality for all races of Canadians are about to win.

• •

Top Diplomat-Jurist For Railway Study

By JAMES ALEX AIKIN

THE appointment by the Canadian government of the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon as a royal commissioner to make inquiry into the transportation problem is a matter of first-rate importance in politics, economics and finance. He is recalled from service with the Diplomatic Corps. He was formerly Chief Justice of Saskatchewan and prior to that Attorney General of the province.

Mr. Turgeon is eminently fitted by experience and personal capacity for the important task. On two previous occasions he made inquiry into the grain trade and the marketing of wheat, and also into the textile industry, for the federal government, all with good results.

There is nothing forbidding about him, nor is there any of the artificial dignity which some members of the Canadian bench affect after the English manner. But he has a serenity and self-confidence, a well-informed mind and sound judgment, associated with ability to preside and get the best out of those who testify.

In connection with the grain inquiry in 1938, an assistant counsel for one of the groups, Aaron Sapiro, a turbulent, high-pressure American lawyer was disposed, either from fear or tactics, to storm the court in support of his theory of an international wheat pool. Mr. Turgeon smoothed him down much as a horseman would gentle a bronco, assuring him that he had the protection of the court and would be heard. It may be assumed in advance that the representatives of the provinces, the railways and interested groups who appear before the Commissioner will be treated with respect, but there will be no bull-dozing nor anything misbecoming his court. The essentials to him will be Equality, Information and Justice.

Complex Problem

The transportation problem which Mr. Turgeon will investigate is complex. It calls for complete information from all angles, plain dealing and findings that are clear, together with recommendations warranted by the facts. The provincial leaders who protested against the 21 per cent increase in freight rates were like big boys who could not see the hard facts. No suggestion came from them on how to provide for the additional $75 million which the Prime Minister and his obedient Minister of Labor had assisted the railway unions to extract from the two corporations in settlement. It is imperative that the solvency of the railways be secured.

But how can that be done with wages and material costs rising steadily? That is a question for the Royal Commissioner to answer. There might appear to be only one way to get the revenue, as the Transport Board decided.

Wheat shipments were not affected by the 21 per cent increase because of the Crow's Nest Pass pact, but all other freight to and from the prairies must pay the higher rates. They are not protected by water competition on the prairies, as is the case with the central and eastern provinces and British Columbia. The federal government rightly rejected the proposal made by the provincial premiers that the 21 per cent increase be set aside until an inquiry be made. They did not suggest the higher wage bill be deferred. Logically the case for the railways is urgent.

Meantime, the west coast province has been heard in protest against the mountain differential rates. It may be stated that the average cost per mile for construction of railways on the prairies was less than $35,000. For the mountain sections it was $50,000 to $135,000 per mile. It is not difficult to estimate that the annual fixed charges must be provided for out of revenue, and by rates if possible, as has been done.

Winnipeg distributing firms have a slight advantage over Vancouver competition on the prairies as rates are now. But if there is to be equality in rates, that advantage will become an equalizer to the west coast city, which has the advantage of water rates by the Panama Canal to and from Europe and eastern Canada.

The maritime provinces have a reduction on regular rates amounting to 30 per cent, which will be pretty well cancelled by the 21 per cent increase and the added increase demanded by the railways. Then there are interior rates which call for a review by the Commissioner, according to the nature and extent of the terms of reference.

To be a judge and an arbitrator in such an important and involved problem of politics, economics and transportation, is highly complimentary to the man chosen for the task.

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LIGHTER SIDE

The Famous Pink-or-Green Issue

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

NEITHER the government nor the opposition had intended to make an election issue of the problem of green or pink coloring in oleomargarine. The crisis rose of itself, out of one of those quick shiftings in popular emotion that reporters and historians are rarely able to analyze. It began early in the election campaign, when a heckler rose to interrupt a speech describing the government's national defence policy. What stand, he wanted to know, did the candidate take on the subject of pink or green coloring in butter substitute? The candidate, taken by surprise, replied that he did not feel the question had any relevance to the subject under discussion. This disclaimer went over badly with an audience composed largely of housewives and consumers. Applause for the heckler mingled with catcalls for the candidate and in the end the meeting broke up in disorder.

When an account of this reached the press the opinion-pollsters seized on it eagerly. They had been looking for an issue on which the public could be trusted to take a firm position without switching to the opposite side after the count was in. This seemed to be it. They therefore undertook a nation-wide survey to discover how the public felt about the proposed butter-substitute color-scheme. The result was a 94 per cent vote in favor of pink and green in the rural districts and a 95 per cent vote against it in industrial areas. Much encouraged the pollsters then asked the nation if it felt the various political parties should state clearly their position on the issue. The nation replied almost unanimously that they should.

CAUGHT between the rural and industrial voting strengths, the political parties ducked swiftly and refused to commit themselves, pointing out that pink and green coloring in butter substitutes was not a major political issue. This had the immediate effect of making it one. The papers were flooded with letters from indignant voters calling on both government and press to take a stand. Nearly all the letters condemned the various political groups for their timidity, but a few had constructive suggestions to offer.

"We must face the fact," wrote one correspondent, "that there are in our society anti-social individuals capable of mixing butter with margarine and selling the product as butter. But is a distinguishing color such as pink or green the real solution for this problem? Must we not look deeper into the ills of human society itself and ask ourselves whether such individuals are not society's own responsibility?"

The letter went on at some length and ended with the proposal that recreation and swimming pools be provided in industrial areas so that those who contemplated adulterating butter with margarine could find better outlets for their energy and at the same time be made to feel themselves members in good standing of the human group.

A lady who signed herself (Mrs.) Pansy P. wrote in to say that while green or pink coloring might make oleomargarine unacceptable to many people, a handful of caraway seeds in every pound would not only prevent fraudulent practice but add greatly to the flavor of the product. "Even those who do not enjoy the caraway flavor, may still find many household uses for oleomargarine," the correspondent added. "I have found it invaluable when applied to squeaking door-hinges or lawn-mowers that have been laid up for the winter. It is also a very useful household remedy for burns."

Few of the letters, however, were as conciliatory as the above. Most of them were vibrant with indignation directed, by this time, not at the original source of controversy but at what one of them described as "an unscrupulous attempt on the part of both politicians and press to smother the free discussion of a burning national issue."

Meanwhile the Labor Progressive organ, which didn't have a rural circulation to worry about, continued to cover the whole subject week after week. Through an argument far too involved and confusing to go into here it linked up the oleomargarine question with the iniquitous Marshall Plan and proved in issue after issue that the whole conspiracy to adulterate butter with margarine and margarine with pink and green coloring had been hatched in Wall Street, in a plot abetted by Dean Acheson and Secretary Forrestal.

THE situation finally reached its climax at an election meeting featuring a debate between a Progressive Conservative and a C.C.F. candidate. The Progressive Conservative who opened the debate was barely able to make himself heard above the catcalls, demands and continuous chant "Come Clean on Margarine," from the gallery; and just as he finished, a woman member of the audience rose and hurled half-a-pound of margarine at the platform. It missed the speaker, hitting a chart illustrating the decentralization and division of taxation between federal and provincial capitals. Since the evening was warm, the missile spread, ruining the work of many careful hours. According to the morning paper (Prog. Cons.) the candidate remained smiling, undisturbed and good-natured. The evening paper (Lib.) on the other hand had him retiring to the background, red-faced, upset and furious. The C.C.F. candidate then advanced to the microphone and amid catcalls from the gallery, shouted suddenly, "On the subject of oleomargarine I stand where I have always stood. I believe in the nationalization of margarine. When this is accomplished it will be time enough to decide whether margarine should be yellow or green or pink or polka-dotted."

The accounts that follow are a little confused. According to the evening paper the Progressive Conservative candidate lost his head at this point and rushing to the microphone roared, "Personally I don't give a damn what color they make margarine." The morning paper on the other hand stated that he advanced smiling and said in a jesting voice that managed to make itself heard above the uproar, "I'm not greatly interested in whether they make margarine green or pink." The reports that follow appear to tally in both papers. "They can even treat it with high octane gasoline," the speaker stated, "since anything would be better than margarine that smelled of socialism." There was a slight struggle over the microphone at this point but the Progressive Conservative candidate managed to retain it long enough to say, "I would be in favor of margarine that was red, white and blue and shaped in the pattern of the Union Jack. Then we would know which purchasers were loyal Canadians and which owed their allegiance to Moscow."

With the position of the candidates thus clarified the audience settled down to listen to the debate. There was no further disturbance during the evening nor indeed on any subsequent evening throughout the campaign. From this point on candidates who had formerly turned pink with embarrassment or green with fright when questioned from the gallery about oleomargarine now faced their audience calmly and stated exactly where they stood. With this matter settled they were then able to discuss freely problems of taxation, price-control, health, housing, and national defence. (It was noticeable, however, that candidates in industrial areas were strongly against pink or green color as a distinguishing feature of butter substitute, while candidates in rural communities came out vigorously in favor of the change.)

There was no longer any danger that the political scene would be regrouped in terms of yellow on the one hand and green and pink on the other. In fact, before long the electorate began to ask itself what all the fuss had been about. On election day people went to the polls and voted pretty much as they had always voted. The results were no more sensational than might be expected from a nation that rarely yields to emotional outbursts and is always ashamed of them when it does.

MELTING POT

Come A Bright Young Thing

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

THE Chicago University's Committee on Human Development has been making a fascinating study of what makes a good executive. No less than 300 executives were captured, branded, labelled and classified. Their habits were subjected to the most searching scrutiny, and eight important conclusions have been drawn.

There is nothing startling about these conclusions, as they form the basis of every inspirational book ever written on Wall Street, only some of them are put in fancier language. For instance, the first ingredient of successful executives, the committee found, is "a desire for achievement." This used to be called "ambition."

The second ingredient is "the ability to give structure to unorganized situations." We have heard this called "organizing ability." (*Say, do you suppose the committee was getting paid space rates?*)

Number Six, to skip a few, is "the continual tinge of apprehensions and dread of failure." In other words, fright.

The eighth and last is, however, the really valuable one: "a positive identification with the father image." The committee further explains that "the influence of a strong maternal identification can negate success as an executive."

This is extremely important, and if the father image happens to be Chairman of the Board or a majority stockholder in the corporation, a positive identification with it is one of the surest ways to success.

It is disappointing to note that in all the case histories there was not one that began with a ragged newsboy shivering in the rain in front of a Fifth Avenue Club, when suddenly the sound of a runaway horse was heard. . . Okay, Horatio, take it from there.

•

IF REUTERS is to be believed, the council of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation has issued a report containing the ultimate in Gobbledegook; one paragraph is real big league stuff, as tortuous as anything Whitehall or the Pentagon Building could turn out.

"Some reconsideration of the planned patterns of food consumption may well prove inescapable. Indeed it appears not unlikely that Western Europe may have to be content for some years ahead with a pattern of food consumption not dissimilar from that which exists today," the report gasps.

This appears to mean that there won't be as much food for Western Europe as had been hoped, and rations will be the same as now for some years.

Just imagine the Prodigal Son feeding the swine, and feeling that fain would he have reconsidered his food consumption pattern along the basic line of that which the swine had adopted, and would have rendered his abdominal area replete with husks not dissimilar to those contained in the consumption pattern of the swine. Or words to that effect.

•

NOW that there is no longer a British Empire, but only a Non-British Commonwealth of Nations who are agreed on little except that they are Non-British and not an Empire, flags and anthems are bound to come to the fore from time to time.

Time was when irascible old gentlemen wrote to the papers three or four times a week about the slackness of young people in springing smartly to attention, by numbers, at the first chords of "God Save the King." Nowadays we have a subtle movement towards substituting a pagan song called "O Canada" for our National Hymn, and Colonel Drew can do nothing about it for fear of impairing his Quebec foothold.

In Montreal it seems customary to play both tunes through at most public functions, so that ultra-nationalists and ultra-imperialists can all be happy. This is weak-kneed, stupid, and a typical example of our regrettable national tendency towards compromise.

If we are going to have a national song, we ought at least to avoid the cruder forms of paganism. Rudyard Kipling once wrote;

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard;
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard. . .

Those words are a perfect description of "O Canada, we stand on guard for thee," or "*Car ton bras sait porter l'épée. . .*"

In fact, I was all prepared to claim that "O Canada" inspired Kipling to write the "Recessional", but I find that, although the song is much older, the version in which "We stand on guard for thee" occurs did not come out until six or seven years after the "Recessional."

All the same, a song that deifies a country is not fit for singing in churches, though it might be all right at the Sunday school picnic or at bingo parties in the crypt. Therefore there is a vacancy for a good, rousing song, embodying the comparative wheat statistics for the past three decades and a reasonable number of Mr. Yeigh's "One Thousand Facts About Canada"; it must be readily translatable into whichever of our two languages it isn't written in originally and it must offend no faction with sufficient votes to elect a Member of Parliament.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Truman's Inspiring Program For A Democratic Counter-Offensive

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S inaugural address is a noble message which will reverberate around the world. If it is seriously adopted as American policy over the four-year period of his administration it could go far to assure a peaceful victory for democracy over the challenge of communism.

Here is the expression of faith in democracy, and the outline of a program by which freedom can be made to prevail peacefully in the world, which people everywhere have been waiting to hear. It concerns us in Canada just as much as it does the Americans, and should have our full support.

The expression of faith is inspiring, the declaration that "the initiative is ours" is heartening, and the program appears sound and practical. There is not an ounce of appeasement in it, but on the contrary a bold confrontation of the spurious claims of communism with the proven values of democracy, and a recognition that the world must gather sufficient strength to convince an aggressor that armed attack could not succeed.

A Democratic Manifesto

In 250 words Mr. Truman gave a clear statement of the program of communism, as contrasted with the beliefs and works of democracy, which I venture will be reprinted in many corners of the world with far-reaching effect.

"Communism is based on the belief that man is so weak and inadequate that he is unable to govern himself, and therefore requires the rule of strong masters.

"Democracy is based on the conviction that man has the moral and intellectual capacity, as well as the inalienable right, to govern himself with reason and justice.

"Communism subjects the individual to arrest without lawful cause, punishment without trial, and forced labor as a chattel of the state. It decrees what information he shall receive, what art he shall produce, what leaders he shall follow, and what thoughts he shall think.

"Democracy maintains that government is established for the benefit of the individual, and is charged with the responsibility of protecting the rights of the individual and his freedom in the exercise of those abilities of his.

"Communism maintains that social wrongs can be corrected only by violence.

"Democracy has proved that social justice can be achieved through peaceful change.

"Communism holds that the world is so widely divided into opposing classes that war is inevitable.

"Democracy holds that free nations can settle differences justly and maintain a lasting peace.

"These differences between communism and democracy do not concern the United States alone. People everywhere are coming to realize that what is involved is material well-being, human dignity and the right to believe in and worship God."

Four-Point Program

"Democracy alone," Mr. Truman affirmed, "can supply the vitalizing force to stir up the peoples of the world into triumphant action, not only against their human oppressors, but also against their ancient enemies —hunger, misery and despair."

His program for seizing the initiative for democracy and leading it to peaceful victory is based on four major courses of action. The first is "unfaltering support" to the United Nations and its agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, World Health Organization, World Bank for Reconstruction, and U.N.E.S.C.O., and a search for ways to strengthen their authority and increase their effectiveness.

The second is a continuation of American programs for world economic recovery, keeping the country's full weight behind the Marshall Plan. The third is the strengthening of freedom-loving nations against the dangers of aggression, notably through the North Atlantic Security Plan, which President Truman said he hoped soon to send to the Senate, and by providing arms and military advice.

Mr. Truman's fourth point, which he rightly called a "bold new program," is the one which has aroused immediate interest around the world, and is already being called the world "Fair Deal." The United States, he says, must make available her scientific advances and industrial techniques for the improvement of underdeveloped areas, with the aim of "helping the free peoples of the world, through their own efforts, to produce more food, more clothing, more materials for housing, and more mechanical power to lighten their burdens."

This is to be a cooperative enterprise in which all nations work together through the United Nations, a joint enterprise of business, private

THE "NEW" TRUMAN — The man who felt his inadequacy in 1945 and who "didn't have a chance" in 1948 has sounded a call to the free world which the New York Times compares with the utterances of Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt.

capital, agriculture and labor. It is to be "devised and controlled to benefit the peoples" in the areas affected, and "the old imperialism — exploitation for foreign profits" has no place in it.

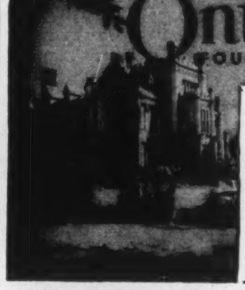
I think I know what appeal this message will have to the peoples of Eastern Europe, who have lost their freedom and are steadily losing their livelihood, under the false doctrine of communism. I think that it will also have a strong effect on many people in Western Europe, who want to believe in America as the great champion of the free, the land to which so many of their relatives have gone, but whose faith has been undermined insidiously by reiterated communist charges of American imperialism. The effect on Asiatic, African and South American peoples, as reflected by the immediate reaction of their representatives in the U.N., has been electric.

Recovery from Moral Debacle

Here is the finest expression of Americanism, its belief in human freedom, its generosity, its instinct to "do something" about things. Here is a powerful antidote to the skepticism and defeatism which have been spreading since the failure to win peace from military victory over the Axis has become more evident. Here is a recovery from the serious moral debacle which the United States and other Western nations suffered in abandoning their principles to Soviet demands and blackmail in 1944-46.

Enthusiastic as one may be for this proclamation of faith and call for a world-wide democratic counter-offensive, it would be wise to recognize the many difficulties in the way of its fulfilment. There will be little men, and cautious men, who will be unable to see its grandeur in its whole strength, giving it the power to arouse and stir the free world.

They will want to whittle it down, and will argue that to carry it out would bankrupt the American tax-



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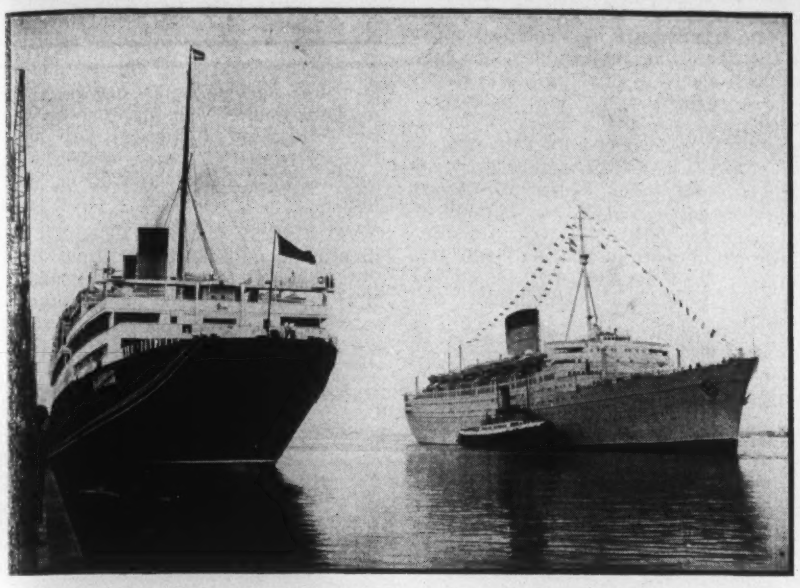

LARGEST SHIP to be built since war and the newest on the Atlantic the Cunarder "Caronia" is seen passing the veteran "Aquitania" at Southampton. On maiden trip "Aquitania" signalled "welcome child."

payer — who will be bankrupted by armament expenditure if it is not carried out. There will be many well-intentioned people who will weary of well-doing before it bears fruit.

This is not something which can produce the quick results for which people seem to look more and more in these days. It is a long-range aim. It cannot be launched all at once. Indeed, there is a real danger of tackling too much at once and so diffusing the effort that it will make little impression.

There is reassurance here in the emphasis placed by Mr. Truman on pressing through the Marshall Plan for Western Europe, and in his recognition that the material resources which the United States can afford to use for the assistance of other peoples are limited. It is the "inexhaustible" resources of technical knowledge which he would share with them.

For Immediate Application

In looking over the field for practical application of this new program, two areas stand out as critical: the Middle East and South China. For the Middle East this is just the kind of effort which might bring a settlement there and forestall the bitterness and turmoil which the Jewish victories and Western policy must otherwise stir up among the Arab peoples.

The United States has announced a program of aid for Israel—already aided on a vast scale by American Jewry. If Mr. Truman were now to propose a broad program of Western technical aid and investment to help raise the miserable standard of life in the Arab lands and at the same time aid their development towards freer government, that might provide the stablizing influence needed at this crossroads of the world.

In South China, with Chiang Kai-shek out, the offer of such a program of technical assistance might be just the thing needed to encourage liberal elements to carry on a free government and embark on the land reforms which alone can win the backing of the population to check the Communist conquest.

There are large areas in South China where the Communists have as yet little organized local support, and which they may not be able to conquer within a couple of years. On many occasions within the past forty years there has been a South China government in Canton. There are reputable leaders available, such as Acting-President Li, former premier Dr. Wong, and the head of the Peiping University and former ambassador to the United States, Dr. Hu Shih, who could head such a reform regime.

Here, then, are two particular situations in which Truman's new program could be applied with practical results in aiding democratic elements to check the spread of communism, and display the superiority of democracy.

This program seems to me extremely sound and well-balanced. It confronts the claims of communism boldly with the achievements and beliefs of democracy. It inspires the faith which the democratic world so badly needs. It recognizes that we must be strong to discourage military attack. And it outlines a broad and peaceful democratic counter-offensive which can be carried out under this protection to check and defeat the communist offensive.

I see but one weakness in Mr. Truman's exposition. Once again, as in his State of the Union message, he expresses confidence that as the American system proves its stability, and as the spread of democracy brings abundance to other parts of the world, the Soviet leaders "will abandon their delusions and join with the free nations in a just settlement of international differences."

To be exact, Mr. Truman says "those countries which now oppose us" instead of "the Soviet leaders." But what countries oppose the democracies except those under the dominance of the men in the Kremlin or men trained by the Kremlin, such as Tito and Mao? The hope that the Soviet leaders will abandon their Marxist dogma when the Americans prove that capitalism can be a stable system, improving the living standards of its own workers and helping other peoples without imperialist exploitation, is a will-'o-the-wisp.

Soviets Put Dogma First

The Soviets have just given sharp evidence of this by suppressing their own leading economist Varga, for drawing these very conclusions in a study which they commissioned him to make of the effect of the war on the capitalist economy. The reason is plain. As Paul Winterton says, if Soviet Russia abandoned the dogma that capitalism is aggressive and self-destructive and must inevitably be supplanted everywhere by communism, she would cease to be Soviet Russia.

The Soviet leaders would be admitting that the policies which they have followed for thirty years were wrong and the immense sacrifices they have demanded of their people were unjustified. They would be giving up their claim to leadership over the satellites and over communists the world over. And as well as yielding their power, they would be yielding the beliefs on which they have been raised.

It would be our delusion to believe that these men will give up in a few years their "delusions" to which they have clung for so long, and "join in a just settlement." In this regard the the reception being given by American administration leaders, editors and commentators to the current Soviet "peace offensive" is heartening. The general response is expressed in the phrase "actions speak louder than words."

What we can hope for from the democratic counter-offensive is the undermining of the dogma of capitalist aggression and self-destruction among many followers and prospective followers of Marx, around the world, and the recruitment of new faith and energy for the vigorous propagation of democracy.

• •

CHIANG STEPS DOWN. While not quite resigning—his successor being termed only Acting President—Chiang Kai-shek has given up control of the Nationalist government and left Nanking, presumably bound for Formosa. Should the government prove unable to accept the Communist peace terms, Chiang may count on resuming control as he has done on two less serious earlier occasions.

ROYAL BANK APPOINTMENT

Thomas F. Whitley whose appointment as Manager of Toronto Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada is announced. Born in Winnipeg and educated in England, Mr. Whitley has had wide experience with the bank in both Eastern and Western Canada. He served overseas from 1940 to 1945 and rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. While in Holland he took prominent part in the epic operation in the Estuary of the Scheldt and had conferred upon him the Chevalier of the Order of Leopold II with Palm and the Croix de Guerre 1940 with Palm for distinguished service. Mr. Whitley goes to Toronto from Vancouver where he has been assistant to the Supervisor since 1947. He succeeds Mr. H. T. O'Neill.

SLEEPYHEAD

I DREAM of the joy of sleeping till noon,
But I know when I'm old and ready to start,
I'll wake up to find that I have lost
The inclination and the art!

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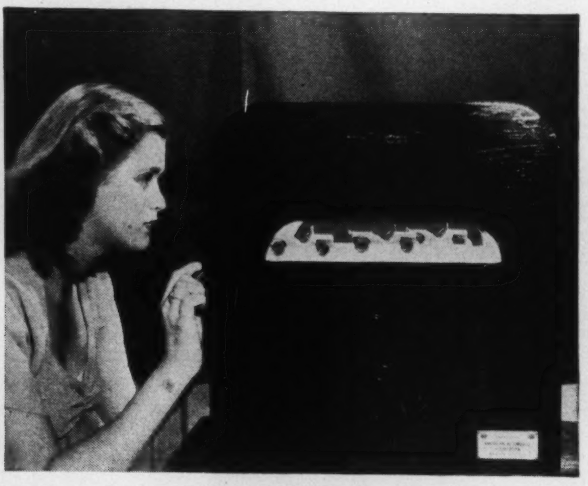

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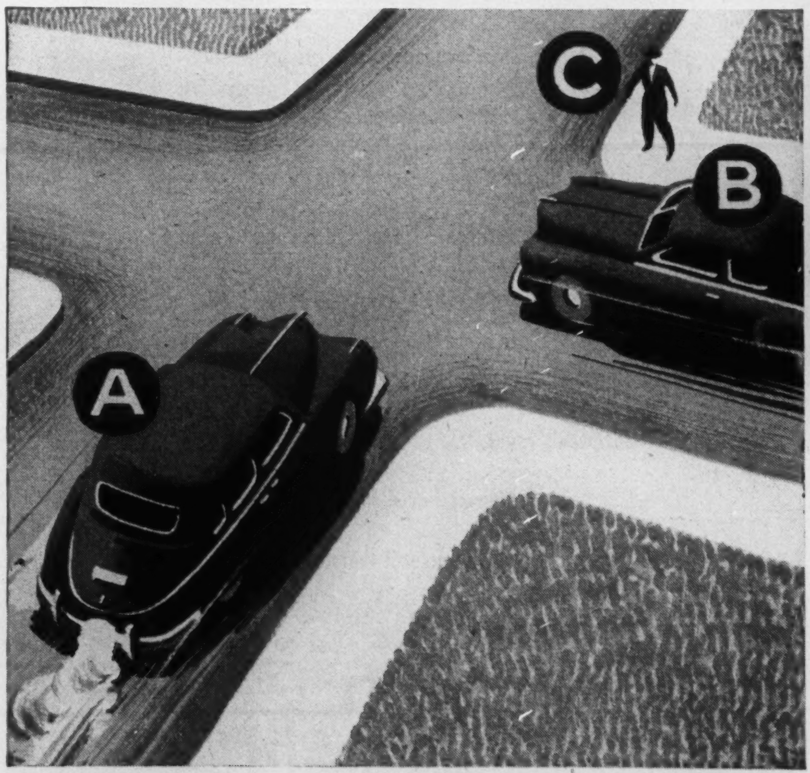

WHO HAS THE RIGHT of way at an intersection with no signs? Motorist A, Motorist B—or pedestrian C? Here's a question we all should know the correct answer to—every day! When more people are aware of the right way, the *safe* way to drive and walk—our streets and highways will be safer for pedestrians and motorists alike. For correct answer, see below. But the fundamental rule about Right of Way is not to insist upon your right of way if there is risk of an accident in so doing. Being in the right doesn't help when you're injured in an accident.

Answer (B)

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FILM PARADE

A Very Good Collection of Reasons For Staying Home from Movies

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

I DIDN'T notice where the script of "Angel on the Amazon" originated, but it looks like the story that Hollywood occasionally spins out, like a spider, from its own inside. That is, it shows no sign of conscious thought or foresight but operates to form a fixed pattern by a sort of blind instinct; so that in the end it hangs there, all spangled and complete and ready to tangle anyone who blunders into it inadvertently.

The story is about a beautiful European (Vera Ralston) who haunts the Amazon territory. Occasionally she pops up in Rio de Janeiro and takes in the nightclubs and races but civilization soon loses its interest and she plunges back into her jungle. To clear things up briskly, her predicament is that she can't grow any older. It seems that during her honeymoon on the Amazon she tangled with a black panther, and this experience sent her into a sort of psychic deep freeze which cost her her emotions but preserved her youth and beauty. This means that she is already well along in her forties when an air-pilot (George Brent) drops out of the sky during a thunderstorm and falls madly in love with her. The effect of Mr. Brent's ardors on the arrested process of decay is probably what anyone might expect, so I don't know why it should have come to me as a shock. I guess I'll never get used to the movies.

Along with George Brent and Vera Ralston are Brian Aherne as the sacrificed husband and Constance Bennett as a lady doctor who just goes along on the Amazon trip for the ride. Mr. Aherne is a virile young bridegroom when he first appears but twenty years later (which would put him in his forties) he's a saddened old gaffer tottering about on a cane. Constance Bennett of course is ageless under any circumstance. In the interest of fantasy, however, she is presented as a self-effacing type indulgently in love with the hero. (When were the Bennett girls ever self-effacing or indulgent? I don't get it.)

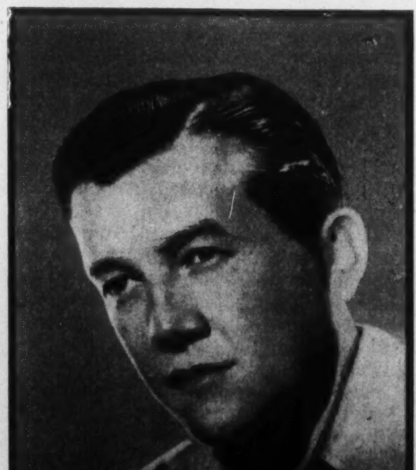
One can't help speculating about how the people involved in pictures of this type take their very peculiar assignments. Vera Ralston evidently made up her mind that any attempt to act would be looked on as an endorsation of her role, so most of the time she just moves stoically through the part, looking like a handsome girl suffering from neuralgia. Constance Bennett, after looking over the script, probably said deeply "My God!" then shook herself and reached for her contract. Brian Aherne and George Brent appear to have resigned themselves sensibly to the point of view adopted by Clark Gable. "It's a living," Mr. Gable explained, covering the subject for good and all.

When Hollywood took up psychoanalysis several years ago it seemed unlikely that the subject would last beyond the initial cycle. It certainly didn't look at the time like very serviceable material particularly for rough usage. As it turns out, however, it has outlasted a dozen cycles and there still seems to be no wear-out to it. "The Accused," the latest film study on the subject has Loretta Young as a psychology professor with only an academic knowledge of her subject—she's really a mass of repressions. When a much too bright pupil tries to correct this condition, on a lonely ocean beach late at night, his teacher promptly knocks him over the head. Having killed him she attempts, with a good deal more energy than common sense, to make it look like a case of suicide. This brings in the police and more circumstantial evidence than even a trained psychologist could possibly have foreseen.

The picture suffers from a confused approach, since the producer evidently couldn't make up his mind whether to present his heroine as a sympathetic figure or as a girl with a natural aptitude for crime. Miss Young as a frustrated pedagogue first appears in tailored clothes and a severe hairdo. Presently, however, she takes down her hair, acquires some challenging clothes and soon has all the men clamoring to marry her. This is a commonplace on the screen, but it usually occurs when a girl has nothing on her mind except men. I've never seen it happen before to a heroine who was ducking the police, arguing with her conscience on the soundtrack, and living chiefly on barbiturates. "The Accused" is different, though not in a way to recommend it.

Go or Stay Away?

"The Kissing Bandit" has Frank Sinatra as a reluctant desperado, too shy to kiss the heroine and too inept to stay on a horse. This is a field which Bob Hope has recently made his own and it can't be said that the Sinatra performance challenges Mr. Hope to any extent. If Frank Sinatra lacks tempo, however, there are plenty of other people to supply it, notably Ann Miller, Cyd Charisse and Ricardo Montalban as a fiery Latin dance trio. Katharine Grayson, who plays the heroine, is pretty as ever, and her singing voice has improved. The Spanish period costumes are brilliantly effective, and if the picture isn't worth going to see on Frank Sinatra's account, it doesn't quite merit staying away from for the same reason.

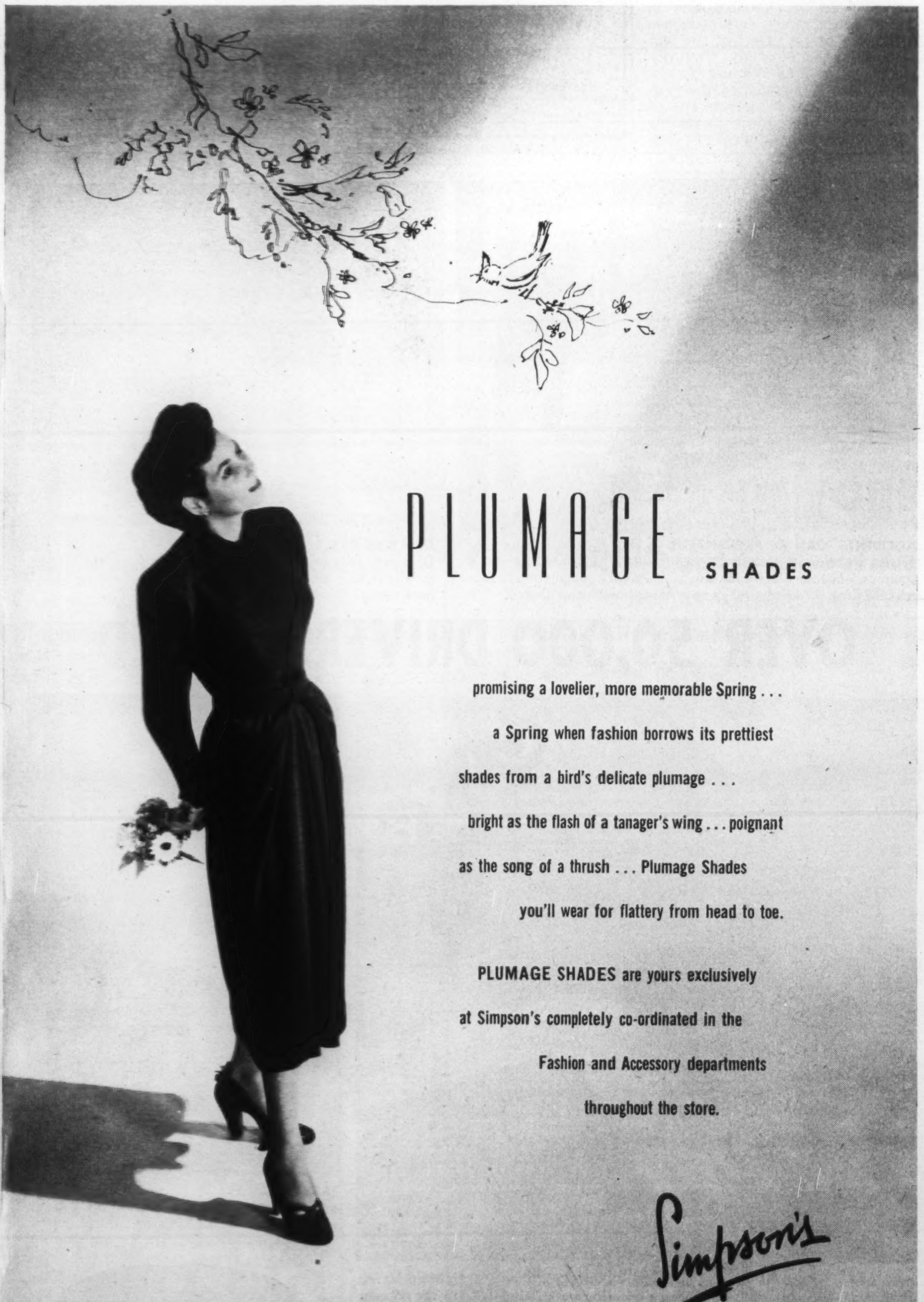


Robert Friars, famed traveller, who presents latest travelogue "Holiday in France", in World Adventure Series, Eaton Auditorium, Feb. 5.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE SNAKE PIT. A remarkable study of schizophrenia, together with a good deal of disturbing light on the treatment it sometimes gets in the Twentieth Century. With a moving performance by Olivia de Havilland.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS. Technicolor re-make of the Dumas classic, with Gene Kelly, as D'Artagnan, putting on a display of acrobatics that makes all previous D'Artagnans seem muscle-bound. The rest of the cast, including Lana Turner, Van Heflin, June Allyson and Angela Lansbury, do little more than model their costumes.



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WORLD OF WOMEN

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BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

START IN LIFE

How to Have Healthy Grandchildren

By HELEN CLAIRE HOWES

A YOUNG mother can influence the health of her grandchildren. Their chances for a good start in life are largely in her hands. If the pelvic bones of her little girl develop as they should, her grandchildren will be born without injuries and with normally shaped heads, after short, easy labors.

The determining factor is vitamin D, which helps to convert the calcium and phosphorus in milk and other foods into sturdy bone structure. Upon the normal development of the skeleton in childhood and adolescence depends the shape of the pelvis, and upon this depends the ease or difficulty of labor and childbirth.

Before a child is born, it must pass through the superior strait, or inlet, of the mother's pelvis. For generations, it has been considered normal for a woman of the white race to have a flattened pelvis with an oval-shaped opening—that is, one wider from side to side than it is from back to front. A newborn baby's head is approximately round, or longer from back to front.

If an X-ray is taken of a child's head as it attempts to pass through the oval opening of a flattened pelvis, an empty space shows at each side of the head. These spaces at the sides are of no use to the child struggling to be born. At the back and front of such an opening, there is not room enough for the round head to pass through, in spite of the fact that the bones of the skull fold over one another slightly.

Nature Is Wise

Sometimes the pelvis is flattened to such an extent that the head is severely squeezed. If a serious enough birth injury results, a paralyzed child, or an imbecile, may be born. If birth proves too difficult, the surgeon performs a Caesarean operation to save the lives of mother and child.

How does it come about that a baby with a nearly-round head must be born through an oval opening? This seems a peculiar arrangement. Nature is not generally stupid in matters of this kind!

The flattened pelvis has been considered normal for white women only because so many white women have it. The pelvic opening of healthy infants is round, not oval. But during the growing years the shape of the pelvis may change, becoming flattened. So often does this occur that the flattened pelvis with the oval opening was for generations thought typically feminine, in the white race.

The native women of Africa, Asia and the South Seas, for instance, who live a primitive type of life, retain the round pelvis. It has, indeed, been considered a racial characteristic of the women of dark-skinned peoples. These women, too, are known to have quick childbirth as a rule. It is easy to see the reason. The infant's head fits such an opening to far greater advantage than it fits the oval pelves of their more "civilized" sisters, who tend to have longer labors and more difficult births.

The Normal Pelvis

If the round pelvis and easy childbirth were characteristic of the Negro or other dark-skinned women, then all such women would have the round pelvis and consequent short labor. And all white women, regardless of where they live, would have the oval, flattened pelvis, and consequent difficult childbirth. But they don't!

Now that there are X-rays for seeing, and precise instruments for measuring the shape and size of the pelvic opening, physicians have changed their ideas of what a "normal" pelvis is. Many white women, on this continent and elsewhere, are found to have pelves round in shape, exactly the same shape, in fact, as the Hottentot. On the other hand, some dark-skinned women are found to have flattened pelves making for difficult, even impossible, childbirth. Pelvic shape evidently is not a racial characteristic.

Some years ago, a doctor reported that Negro women living in crowded tenements in cities of northern United States had the flattened pelves that used to be considered a typical white, feminine characteristic. On the other hand, the majority of Negro women living in the Deep South, working all day in the sunny fields, were reported to have round pelves.

Scantily clothed women, working outdoors under the sunshine of India and China, have round pelves and easy labors. Chinese women working long hours in dark factories, living in the city slums, have the flattened pelves and consequent hard labors. Dr. Kathleen Vaughan reported that at her hospital in Kashmir, one obstetric patient out of four had to be delivered by Caesarean section because of pelvic deformity. The flattened pelvis is also prevalent among the poor, working and living in Bombay and Calcutta.

A physician whose work was supported by the Carnegie Fund commented on the easy labors and large families of the barefooted Highland women who haul in the nets with the men, follow the plough and engage in field work. A doctor carried out a survey among white women of New Zealand, predominantly British in origin. Their pelvic shape is round.

If the shape of the pelvis is not governed by race and skin color, what accounts for the variation? What have these women in common who have the round-shaped pelves which make for easy labor? The common factor is vitamin D—sufficient vitamin D during childhood and adolescence.

A deficiency of this vitamin causes rickets in infants and children, even the teen-aged. Doctors have concluded that the flattened pelvis with the oval opening is a deformity due to rickets during childhood or adolescence, even though the usual signs of the disease were not apparent. The flattened pelvis is thought by many physicians to be the most serious result of rickets since it obstructs childbirth and, if severe enough, may cause the death of both mother and child.

Produced In Body

So it does not just happen that some women give birth to healthy babies quickly and normally, while others give their infants such a rough passage that they may come into the world handicapped mentally or physically. The mothers of future generations will have the normal round pelvic opening if they have sufficient vitamin D throughout their growing years, i.e. until adult stature is reached.

Vitamin D is produced in the body by the action of the ultra-violet rays of the sun on bare skin. These rays do not penetrate clothing, window glass, smoke or fog. People living in primitive societies wear little if any clothing in warm weather, and are constantly exposed to fresh air, sunshine or skyline. When children grow up in slum areas, or are shut away from the sun by walls and by clothing, they will develop rickets unless they get vitamin D in their diet.

The Highland women do not go about unclothed, but they work out of doors constantly, and the chief item of their diet is fish — the best food source of vitamin D. The New Zealand women are also modestly dressed, but their consumption of dairy products is considered the highest in the world, and there is some vitamin D in dairy products when the cows are out in the sun. For the last thirty years, New Zealand has had an average of seven hours of sunshine per day.

Protection For Daughters

The naked child in the torrid zone may be protected from rickets by the sun's action, but in the temperate zone he cannot depend upon this source alone for vitamin D. Eleven years ago on the West Coast, 943 preschool tots (5-year-olds) were examined in two cities — San Diego where there is an abundance of sunshine, and Portland, which has much cloudy weather. Ninety per cent of these children showed three or more signs of rickets, and there was just as much rickets in sunny San Diego as in cloudy Portland. Surveys made in the United States and Canada within the last five years have revealed an alarming percentage of rickets among children in grade and high school.

Since we cannot procure enough vitamin D from the sun's rays in this country, and comfort and custom both demand that all wear clothing, we must look to other sources of the vitamin. It is contained in a few of our common foods—egg yolk, liver, oysters, the flesh of oily fishes, and dairy products, but the amounts are negligible. In summertime on this continent milk contains approximately 48 International Units per quart. (Breast milk is an even poorer source.) A child needs from 400 to 800 I.U. daily, and some nutritionists believe that teen-agers need as much as 1,500 I.U. daily. The richest source of vitamin D is cod and other fish liver oils.

The surest and simplest means of obtaining an adequate amount of this vitamin is through a regular intake of some form of fish liver oil, or viosterol. If the mother of today will protect her daughter against rickets by giving her enough vitamin D throughout the growing years, the grandchildren will not be handicapped through birth injuries.

THE GHOSTLY VISITOR

IN THE silence of the night,
When all the house is sleeping,
I hear a step upon the stair,
Then the sound of quiet weeping.

Hastily I look toward
The dim-lit narrow hall,
But never a shadow passes,
There is only the quick footfall.

Along the echoing corridor
Wafts a strange perfume;
It finds the open doorway
That leads into my room.

Hastily I look toward
An age-old family chair;
Surely there is someone
Caressing the black horsehair.

My forehead oozes moisture,
I know that my skin is pale,
I promise myself that never again
Will I go to an antique sale.

GRACE ELTON HEMINGWAY

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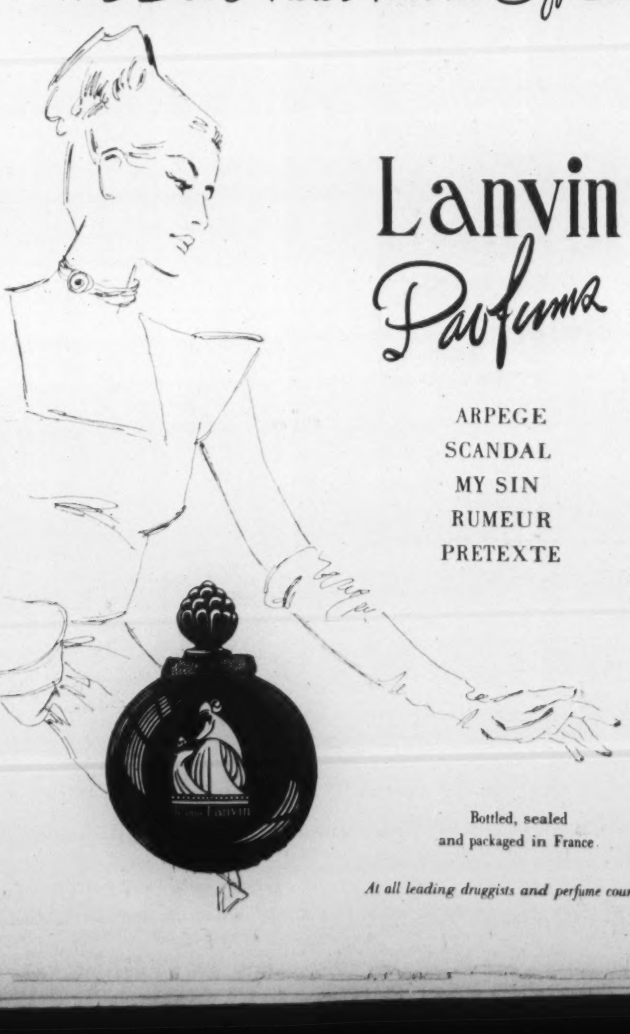

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CONCERNING FOOD

Wine for Zest in Food

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

FOR centuries culinary experts have created an aura of abracadabra around the use of wine in cookery. This is unfortunate since there really is nothing involved or mysterious about it. Wine can simply be used in place of all or part of the liquid necessary in any of your favorite stew, casserole sauce or gravy recipes, with dramatic results. It provides the simplest dish with a subtle flavor which defies description, brings out the natural goodness in any food and, in some cases, overcomes undesirable flavors (oily, fishy and gamey ones in particular).

To attain the desired results when using wine in cooking there are two fundamental points of importance which are easy to remember. Primarily, you should never be able to detect wine in your cooking—if you can taste it you have used too much! A surprisingly small amount is all that is needed to produce the desired delicate flavor and aroma—it should never dominate but just accent the dish you are flavoring. Start with a small amount and keep adding more, but do it gently and with a light touch.

Secondly, wine should never cook at a high temperature. It can be heated as it usually is in the case of soups, sauces and gravies when it is the last ingredient added to the foods which are at boiling point. The exception is when a long, slow, cooking process is involved as in the case of stews, pot roasts, etc., where a simmering temperature is used. The alcohol content of the wine evaporates when it is heated as it does with other flavorings and extracts where alcohol is the solvent, so that there need be no qualms about serving wine-flavored foods to the junior and temperate members of the household.

It isn't necessary to use any special variety of wine for cooking. A good rule is to use whatever table wine you are serving as a beverage—just open up the bottle of wine ahead of time and use what you need for basting or pot roasting. Sherry, however, is probably the most used wine in cookery since its flavor blends with almost every kind of food. It is exlellent with soups, fish and shellfish; it does remarkable things for chicken, ham and veal; combines beautifully with fruits, custard mixtures and cream. The sweet dessert wines are best used with puddings, dried and fresh fruits and dessert sauces. Actually there are no set rules to abide by as to which wines should be used with what foods and there is no limit to the dishes which respond graciously to wine flavoring.

To start at the beginning of the menu, soups both creamy and clear are definitely improved if a small measure of wine is added before serving. A classic example is mushroom soup with sherry—not by any means the ultimate in wine cookery but one which can serve nicely for an introduction.

For three to four servings heat 1 10½ oz. tin condensed mushroom soup with 1 cup rich milk and stir in 3 tablespoons sherry just before serving. Wherever your experimenting may lead you just remember to start with a small amount of wine for flavoring—much better to do it this way than to consign your creation to the garbage tin.

Here is a very sturdy winter soup which is good for an after-ski gathering.

Quick Potage Paysanne

1 10½ oz. tin condensed Scotch broth
1 10½ oz. tin water
1 15 oz. tin red kidney beans and liquid
3-4 tbsp. sherry

Combine Scotch broth, water and kidney beans and simmer for ten minutes. Add sherry and serve garnished with chopped parsley. Very nice to serve this in individual, earthenware soup dishes or casseroles. Yield: 4 servings.

Cranberry Ring Mold

This is a very good jelly for an evening or Sunday supper buffet. It will serve eight people generously and it has quite a lot of taste appeal besides being an exellent foil for most any salad you might like to serve with it (exception: beets). We would suggest Curried Chicken Salad with a garnish of devilled eggs and watercress.

2 packages raspberry-flavored gelatine
1½ cups hot water
2 cups burgundy or claret
1½ cups sweetened cranberry sauce

Dissolve flavored gelatine in hot water. Cool and add the wine. When it has begun to stiffen add the cranberry sauce which has been broken up slightly with a fork. Pour into an oiled (with salad oil) 1½ to 2 quart ring mold.

A general guide to the use of wines in meat cookery roughly corresponds to the types of wines specified in the list of wines for table service (SATURDAY NIGHT, *January 25*). Red table wines are used with red meats or any cut of beef from filet mignon to hamburger and any dish such as spaghetti which may have beef in the sauce; variety meats such as liver, kidney, oxtails, etc. (but not sweetbreads) come in this classification. White table wines are best used with meats like veal and pork. Lamb is very versatile, combining well with both red and white table wines. Sherry blends with any kind of meat and may be substituted for a change in place of either red or white table wines.

The methods of using wines in meat cookery are: (a) Basting meats with wine while broiling, roasting or baking. (b) Replacing part of the liquid in the recipe with wine, e.g. . . . . stews, casseroles, etc. (c) Marinating the meats in wine before cooking, and using the marinade as part of the cooking liquid.

Spiced Pot Roast of Beef

Marinade:
2 cups water
½ cup vinegar
4 tsp. salt
6 peppercorns
2 tsp. mixed pickling spices
½ cup brown sugar
3 large onions, sliced
1½ cups red wine (claret or burgundy)
3-4 lbs. pot roast of beef

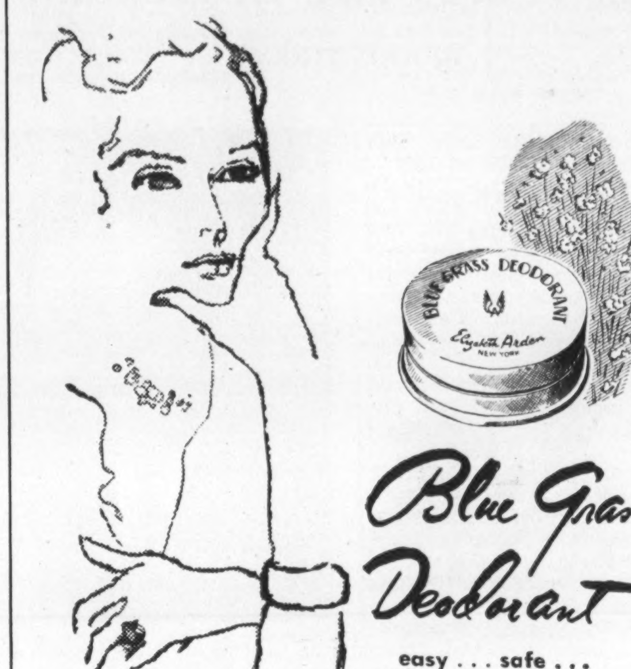
Combine the first seven ingredients and bring to boiling point. Add the wine and pour over the beef. Cover and store in refrigerator or cool place overnight. Drain meat and brown on all sides in hot drippings. Pour half the spiced marinade over the beef and simmer, covered, for 2 hours. Add remaining marinade and diced celery and sliced carrots if desired. Simmer for 1 hour longer or until tender. Measure the liquid left in the kettle and thicken, allowing 2 tbsp. flour to 1 cup liquid (combine 2 tbsp. flour with 3 tbsp. cold water for mixing).

Red and white wines, dessert wines and sherry all qualify to provide flavor accents for desserts. Fresh and frozen fruits are delicious served well chilled with whatever wine you are serving poured over them. Packaged gelatine desserts can be made glamorous by using ¼ cup sherry and ¾ cup warm water in place of 1 cup of the boiling water required.

Sherry Chiffon Pie

1 tbsp. unflavored gelatine
¼ cup cold water
2 egg yolks
2 tbsp. sugar
⅛ tsp. salt
1½ cups scalded milk
½ tsp. almond extract
¼ cup sherry
2 egg whites
4 tbsp. sugar
1-9 inch graham cracker crust

Soften gelatine in hot water. Beat egg yolks with sugar and salt and gradually add a small amount of scalded milk, combining thoroughly. Return to remaining hot milk in double boiler and cook over hot water stirring until the mixture coats a silver spoon. Remove from heat, add softened gelatine, almond extract and sherry and combine thoroughly. Cool in pan of cold water until the mixture begins to stiffen. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry, add sugar gradually, continuing to heat. Fold into custard-gelatine mixture, blending thoroughly. Pour into graham cracker crust. Sprinkle top with nutmeg and chill for 2 hours or overnight. Serve with sweetened whipped cream if desired.



BRAIN-TEASER

Get Down to Bare Facts

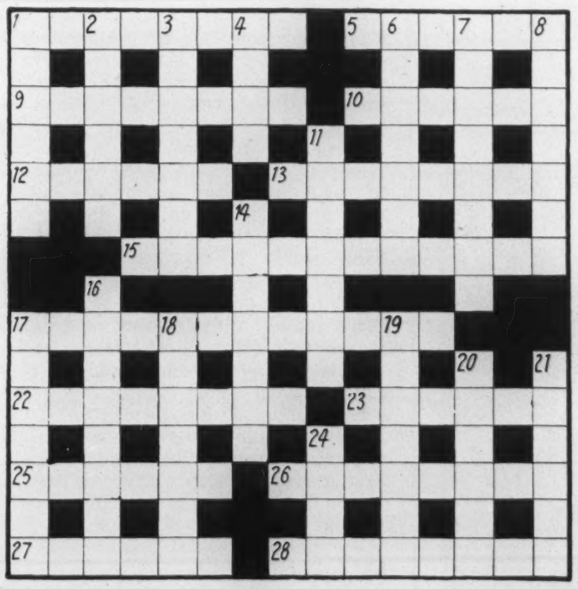
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Famous dear hunter. (8)
5. Ida in a crooked French street which leads to the canal. (6)
9. Become vocal about a corn. (8)
10. In which Kate appears to have gone on wheels. (6)
12. Select a word for this. (6)
13. I revised revised. (8)
15. Insects making game of letters? (8-4)
17. Being so stingy, one deserves to be beaten and rolled. (5, 2, 1, 4)
22. Whas he wittier than most poets? (8)
23. Points made in the twenties, perhaps. (6)
25. The beginning of the end of a bottle of beer. (6)
26. A swell vein. (8)
27. Wherein Lamb's children were perfect dreams. (6)
28. A last resort where you'll get a ticket. (4-4)

DOWN

1. Re cost of pearl buttons in London. (6)
2. It appears that Kathleen fires "The Happy Gang". (6)
3. This through train includes at least one stop. (7)
4. It climbs out of vinegar. (4)
6. Hint you'll get in a twinkling. (7)
7. Dine late (anagram) (8)
8. Final rehearsal at a nudist camp? (7)
11. Maybe she won't mind ale for a change. (7)
14. A dis-gust-ing way to talk. (7)
16. It lowers your face value. (8)
17. Stringing along between two cars, perhaps. (3-4)
18. A tot before tea followed by a rye mixture is bound to make you wobbly. (7)
19. The union goes to extremes about half a cent, as a salve. (7)
20. You can't pin this on a nudist. (6)
21. How Rip van Winkle fell. (6)
24. Father get's ahead of himself. (4)



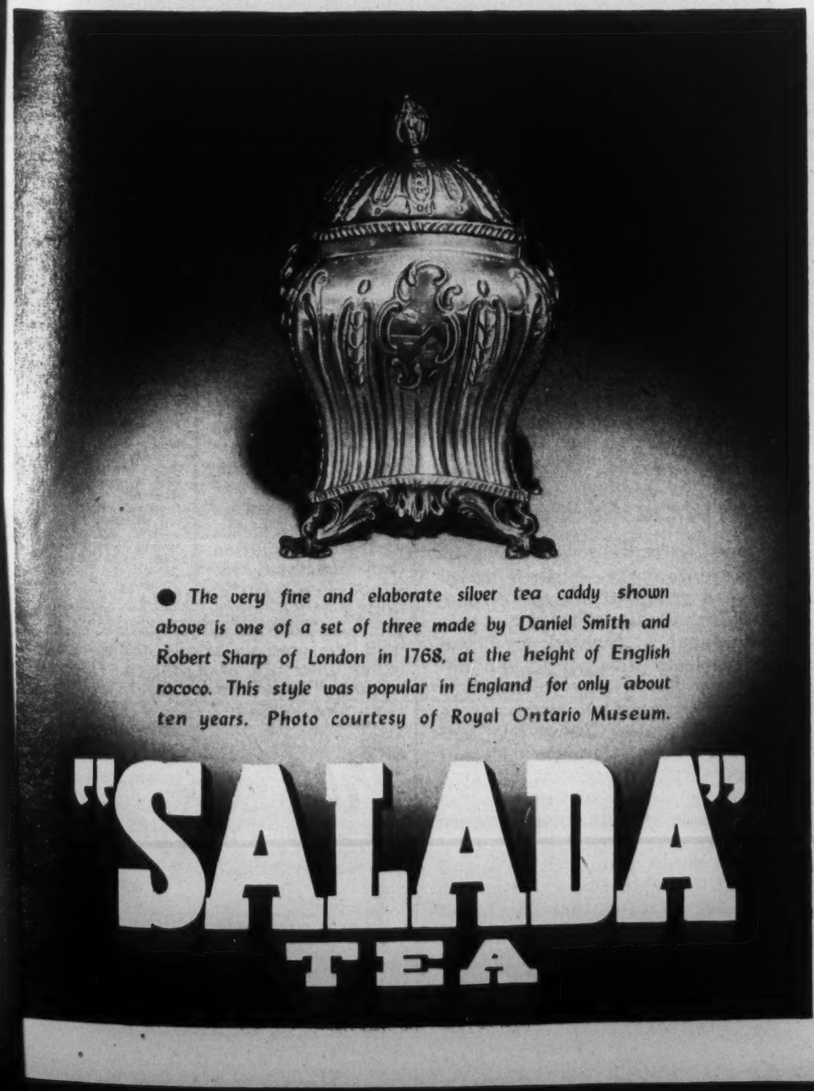
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Rooftops
5. Sandra
10. Seeing it through
11. Affliction
12. Slur
14. Webbing
15. Colony
18. Enable
19. Nodding
22. Odor
23. Whole-notes
25. A shift in the wind
26. Errors
27. Messages

DOWN

1. Rascal
2. One after another
3. Tennis ball
4. Printing
6. Airs
7. Double or nothing
8. Ashtrays
9. Strop
13. Wooden legs
16. Lemonade
17. Roulette
20. Chain
21. Asides
24. Afar (39)



● The very fine and elaborate silver tea caddy shown above is one of a set of three made by Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp of London in 1768, at the height of English rococo. This style was popular in England for only about ten years. Photo courtesy of Royal Ontario Museum.

BRIEF PAUSE

I PAUSE and recall a memory of joy,
Love's eyes forever spreading
A country, beautiful and familiar as
  childhood,
All my meadows of happiness
And the rockland of faith
Barren of any shrub or green
Beside the ocean shore.

Once more I drink deep
The morning of time
Walking tiger-limbed within the eyes
  of my lover,
And the lips like the sword of the
  angel crossed
Before the mortals fleeing
Past the gate of Eden.

DIANA SKALA

MUSIC

His Works Are In Demand

By JOHN YOCOM

WHEN the Montreal Little Symphony began the second half of its season at the Hermitage, Côte des Neiges, on Jan. 25, concert-goers had the opportunity of hearing the first Montreal performance of young, dark Oskar Morawetz' "Serenade for Strings," conducted by George Schick. Last week his "Carnival" Overture was played by the T.S.O. at the subscription concerts. Morawetz' compositions are now in demand for radio and concert programs; happily, they will be heard more and more.

Based on Czech tunes, "Carnival" has been one of the most widely played of new Canadian orchestral works in recent years (12 public performances to last week). Leading orchestras in both Montreal and Toronto have featured it, under Jean Beaudet, Sir Ernest MacMillan, Alexander Brott, Ettore Mazzoleni, Paul Scherman and other conductors. It has been heard over the C.B.C.'s national networks and over short-wave to Europe and South America. Besides the T.S.O.'s performances, the Overture will be played this season by the Montreal Women's Symphony under Ethel Stark and in Australia under Dr. Bernard Heinze. It was included in the C.B.C.'s third Album of Canadian Music, which was prepared for use in Canadian embassies as foreign publicity of this nation's culture.

OSKAR MORAWETZ

The "Carnival" has been characterized as light-hearted and festive. Last week the T.S.O. certainly played it with lots of zest. But the persistence of that feature in performance, while a welcome one in the energetic climax, probably clouded some of the earlier subtleties and color and expressional contrasts that Mr. Morawetz calls for and which were more in evidence when the Toronto orchestra played it last fall. (S.N., Nov. 27).

Czech-born Oskar Morawetz came to Canada in 1940 to continue his career in music. He is now on the staff of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto.

The guest artist was Marcel Grandjany, the virtuosic French harpist-composer. This gentleman's taste and skill have placed him among the few great harpists of the world; the training that he has had since the age of 8 with lessons by top-flight harpists has developed his great talent. Last week with the orchestra he played Handel's Concerto for Harp and Strings in B flat minor and his own "Poem for Harp and Orchestra." In the first movement of the Handel there were moments when the string sections of the orchestra shouted down the harpist, and Grandjany's performance, despite tonal power, was merely a pantomime. But the lovely solo passages, especially in the transition cadenza between the Larghetto and the last Allegro, his smooth and rich playing completely won the audience. The classical melodic lines were projected with grace and fluent style; his phrasing was particularly delightful. In his "Poem" themes and rhythms flamed into lovely colors under his touch. For an unaccompanied encore he played a deft transcription of a folk tune.

The other orchestral offerings were Milhaud's spottily thematic "Suite Provençale" and Richard Strauss's Symphonic Fantasy ("Aus Italien"). The latter was tuneful, colorful and spirited with some Italian folk song echoes (*e.g.*, "Funiculi-funicula") and much original expressionism. The orchestra under Sir Ernest's firm beat played it crisply and got lots of drama out of it, especially in the concluding passages.

Watson Recital

The concert by the young Canadian pianist, Lorne Watson, at Toronto's Eaton Auditorium on January 15 revealed a great technical competence but too little emotional appeal. The opening "English Suite in G Minor" by Bach was mechanically excellent but without warmth. However, in the Beethoven "Appassionata Sonata" he was more impressive. But there was still a certain coolness and thinness which was not entirely compensated for by expertness.

The Chopin group of three was more successful with the audience, though the Beethoven was undoubtedly the achievement of the evening. In the "Nocturne in F Sharp" excellent tone control and rhythm were displayed. In the moderns, the Debussy "La Cathedrale Engloutie" was marked by a clarity of interpretation and a sensitiveness that had been lacking in the earlier portion of the concert.

Mr. Watson is obviously a pianist of more than ordinary promise. The fact that he was able to prepare for this concert while heading the music department of Brandon College, at Brandon, Manitoba, suggests that he has an appetite for the necessary hard work that is always a background to concert work.

When Mr. Watson has gained enough confidence to allow his emotion and his enthusiasm to show through without marring his present technical abilities, he will be able to reach and hold his listeners. He has already an excellent stage presence which will stand him in good stead in many concerts to come. Mr. Watson is a Canadian to be listened to.—R.G.

Amazing Clarity

Two pianos, sounding with a clarity seldom heard from one, were played last week in Eaton Auditorium by Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin. This clarity was a feature throughout the evening, proving once again that ensemble work not only demands perfect cooperation but, in turn, raises immensely the standard of the individual.

"Fantasia" by George Phillip Telemann and Mozart's "Sonata in D major" opened the program, setting the stage for Stravinsky's "Concerto", designed by the composer to restore the original conception of the name concerted rivalry. The opening movement consisted largely of carrillon passages, though somewhat more discordant than that usually achieved by bells, but the *Notturno* brought out both Stravinsky's gift for unusual melody and the duopianists' skill at extracting it from amidst the enfolding dissonance. As a well-deserved encore, they played an exciting dance by Katchkaturian.

After intermission, they returned to more-familiar music, playing first, on a single piano, Schubert's charming "Rondo" (opus 138), followed by Babin's own "Etude No. 3" for two pianos. Debussy's "Pour l'Egyptien" and Tschaikovsky's "Eugen Onegin" waltz closed the program officially but the capacity audience demanded four encores. —F.A.

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Winnipeg music lovers are a bit wistful about the recently announced appointment of Dimitri Mitropoulos, conductor of the Minneapolis Orchestra, to share the conductorship of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra with Leopold Stokowski. Says the Winnipeg *Free Press* critic: "Both before and since radio came into existence as a powerful disseminator of music, the annual visit of the Minneapolis Orchestra has always proved more or less the climax of our local musical season . . . Mr. Mitropoulos, because of his lengthy tenure of office, has become more familiar here than either of his predecessors . . . It is a trifle saddening to reflect that his appearance next March 7 and 8 will doubtless mark the last occasions when the actuality of his dynamic achievement on the podium will enthrall us as no scientific but invisible transmission can ever do."

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On January 21 Geza de Kresz opened a course of sixteen illustrated lectures in Violin Pedagogy at the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto with an open program. It was attended by interested members of the musical profession, the press and the general public. The lectures are given in Room 73 every Friday afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

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HARRY ADASKIN will present a Toronto recital during his Canadian tour, at Eaton Auditorium on Friday evening, Feb. 4. His program will include Sibelius' "Sonatine," Beethoven's "Concerto for Violin," and premières of notable Canadian works —Barbara Pentland's "Vista," Jean Coulthard's "Poem for Violin and Piano" and Henry Brant's "Ballad for Violin and Piano."

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THEATRE

"Doctor's Dilemma"

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE RECIPE for a Shaw play is simple enough, and anybody with Shaw's instinct for what is theatrically effective can use it. You take a group of persons behaving in accordance with the generally accepted conventions, and throw into the midst of them one, two or even three persons behaving in accordance with some violently paradoxical convention which you proceed to treat as the only right and proper convention. The effect is exactly the same as that of putting the two elements of a Seidlitz powder together in water; you are bound to get an effervescence. Plausibility is attained by making the conventional characters as true to type as possible, which enables the audience to overlook the extravagance of the paradoxical ones. We commend the recipe to Mr. Morley Callaghan.

The things that can be done by this method are limited only by the limits of the playwright's dexterity — and Mr. Shaw's has none. Is there in the history of the drama another play in which the death of a leading character, taking place on the stage, is treated as high comedy and produces burst after burst of unrestrained (and quite unashamed) laughter in the audience as it does in "The Doctor's Dilemma", which is probably the most brilliant example of the Irishman's virtuosity and has been revived for a week at Hart House Theatre as the ninth all-university production under Mr. Robert Gill?

High-Water Mark

This is in our opinion easily the high-water mark of Mr. Gill's career at the theatre. He has now had time to grow into the dramatic life of the huge group of colleges from which he can draw, and the participants in that life have learned to respect and obey him. There was not only much excellent acting in this show (and no really serious weak spot), but there was a coherence, a solidity, which can be attained only by excellent direction — a director who knows the effect he wants to produce and players who know how to produce it for him. One or two details inevitably revealed the amateur nature of the undertaking, but they were never serious. The effect of whispering is not properly produced on the stage by whispering, but by making motions as if you were whispering and yet talking loud enough (though rather sibilantly) to be heard in the back row.

The Shavian talkiness of the play is overcome by Mr. Gill, as it was in the recent professional "Man and Superman", by deliberately cultivating an element of burlesque in the talky characters. It is impossible now—if it ever was—to treat Mr. Shaw's creations as a slice of life, and the 1949 audience does not demand that they should be so treated. The one place where burlesque seemed overdone was in the poetizing of Sir Ralph after the death scene; and there it seemed to be Mr. Shaw's pen rather than Mr. Gill's judgment that had slipped. Everywhere else the professional medical atmosphere was beautifully realized; one almost smelt the iodoform.

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DRAMATIC CROSS-SECTION

THE great veteran actress Eva Le Gallienne, bravely fighting laryngitis, gave a group of dramatic readings at Eaton Auditorium last week. She was capably assisted by John Dawson, in looks and acting not unlike old Jack Barrymore in his thirties. Scenes presented were from "Romeo and Juliet," Chekov's "Cherry Orchard" and "Camille." Except that her throat condition limited vocal range and subtleties, the scenes, as one might expect, were moving ones. We particularly liked the garden scene from "Romeo and Juliet" and the "Camille" sample, one of the 18 death-scenes that the handsome Le Gallienne has "lived through" in her career.

Sans costumes, *sans* sets, she relied on complete audience rapport for her effects—laughs, poetic feeling, even some damp eyes in the "Camille" and a mingling of emotional responses in the Chekov. And if the separate scene point was occasionally too obvious, or the male role here and there hammy—serious weaknesses in a full play, the single effect was achieved. It was an engaging, intimate show—a sample cross-section of the acting art by one of the greatest of this century.—J.P.

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Novels Must Not Read As Dreams Either Pleasant Or Unpleasant

By THADDEUS KAY

STALINGRAD—by Theodor Plievier—Ryerson—$3.25.

IT is a sad but by no means unique commentary on the confused morals of our times that a German can write a book full of adverse criticism of his own country's military forces and flowing praise of an enemy without anyone (except possibly certain wayward Germans) criticizing him for it. He can gloat openly over the triumph of this enemy, and yet have his book praised and recommended on the dust jacket by his country's greatest living writer.

It is significant, of course, that the "enemy" in this case is the Soviet Union, a nation whose success at suborning treason is one of the major political phenomena of today.

No matter what a German may have thought of Hitler and the Nazi party, the fact was that Germany—no matter how she got into it—was involved in a war for survival, on this front against a fascist dictatorship no less ruthless than her own, and that any but the most modern-style loyalty would call for a German either actively taking part in the fight, or at least keeping his mouth shut about military, as opposed to political, considerations.

"Stalingrad" is the story of the encirclement, defeat, and annihilation of the German Sixth Army, under von Paulus, in the area between the Volga and Don rivers west of Stalingrad. It is a depressing tale of horror, misery, and death. Its messages, penned by a lifelong pacifist and regime-long anti-Nazi, are that the Hitler government was internally corrupt and militarily blind, and that war is Hell.

With the first of these theses, nobody is going to argue very much, although the implied corollary of the selfless honesty and efficiency of the opposing forces may be a little hard for some to take. Mr. Plievier infers that if it hadn't been for self-interested party leaders at home, the Sixth Army would have been allowed to surrender itself into the paternal captivity of the Soviets, and that this would have been a very fine thing for them. The fortunate few German prisoners of the Russians who are just now trickling home might not view this theory in exactly the author's happy light.

The second thesis, that war is Hell, is also a popular one. William Tecumseh Sherman stated it, but soldiers throughout history have been aware of the fact. They have also been aware, as Mr. Plievier unfortunately isn't, that war is not unmitigated Hell, that it has its relieving moments, that its very unpleasantness brings out qualities in men which in peace would have lain dormant, that above all it is at least a memorable experience to stand out against the humdrum monotony of normal life.

"Stalingrad" is a wholly one-sided picture of a battle. Perhaps it is a great book, as many allege, but the author has stacked the cards for himself by taking the easiest side. Almost anyone can write what appears to be a "powerful" book if he sticks to descriptions of horrors, to the details of violent and picturesque deaths, to swiftly-moving actions and adventures. The very piling on of grim detail eventually overpowers the reader.

The Straw Men

Unfortunately, Mr. Plievier overdoes it. He describes an entire German infantry regiment being blown up, along with its regimental artillery, apparently all at once. He doesn't say by what. Every single Russian attack is a complete and overwhelming success, but each one comes to an unexplained halt once its primary objectives are attained, evidently to allow the Germans to reform a little farther back so as to give the author another battle to write about, and so on. The cumulative effect is one of a battle being organized to suit a book, rather than the book describing the course of a battle, and of a succession of straw men being set up for a later leisurely knocking over.

The device of the translators in describing German equipment and departments in American terms—i.e., "jeep", "shelter-half" "G-3", etc.—is too distracting to describe.

In a recent little volume called "From the City, From the Plough", an Englishman also wrote a story about the war. In it men were killed, sometimes horribly, men were heroic, men were just normal. Nobody enjoyed the fighting very much, but everybody did it. No one spoke great truths. The overall effect was one of credibility.

In "Stalingrad", Theodor Plievier does a fine job of describing a nightmare. But a nightmare lifted from its context, deprived of contrasts, afforded no relief, becomes nothing but a rather unpleasant dream. Novels should not read like dreams, pleasant or unpleasant.

Story-Teller's Art

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

I CAPTURE THE CASTLE—by Dodie Smith—McClelland & Stewart—$3.00.

WHETHER or not there are more eccentric families in England than elsewhere, English novelists who write for entertainment seem to excel in inventing characters and situations that are quite different from those one meets in real life and in making them believable.

This first novel by Dodie Smith, who is also a clever playwright, maintains the tradition of the non-realistic school. The family around whom the book revolves consists of an impoverished author, James Mortmain, whose literary reputation rests on a Gertrude Steinish sort of book published several years before the story begins; his second wife, Topaz, an artists' model; and three children by his first marriage, Rose, Cassandra and Thomas. It is Cassandra, seventeen years old, who tells the story in the form of a diary.

The family's earning capacity is nil, as the father has been unable to get into the mood for writing since he rented, many years before the story opens, the ruined castle which is their home and which gives the book its name. Topaz cannot work as a model without going to London where her living expenses would be about equal to her earnings. There is no more valuable furniture to be sold.

Taking their poverty in a most light-hearted manner, Cassandra realizes that their best hope of fiscal salvation lies in Rose's finding a rich husband. The little village near the castle holds no prospect of suitable romance until they find that the

DODIE SMITH

estate of their nominal landlord, to whom they have paid no rent for several years, has been inherited by a wealthy and presentable young American. Except for a surprising twist at the conclusion, the experienced novel-reader will have no difficulty in writing the remainder of the plot for himself.

The charm of the book lies in the mixed naiveté and sophistication of Cassandra's revelation of her own character and opinions and her shrewd estimates of the motives of the other persons who make the story move. Readers whose childhood lay in the early years of this century will be reminded of the stories that used to be written for children by the late E. Nesbit in the old *Strand* Magazine Miss Smith has adapted that formula to the tastes of a rather older audience, without losing the sense of fun and high spirits necessary to making a preposterous plot plausible.

Now that so many novelists conceive themselves to be persons with a high and serious mission in life, it is refreshing to meet one like Dodie Smith who still follows the old principle that a novelist's first mission is to tell an entertaining story.

Ingenious Editor

By WYNNE PLUMPTRE

AMERICA THROUGH BRITISH EYES—compiled and edited by Allan Nevins—Oxford—$6.00.

THIS is a revised and enlarged edition of a book that appeared twenty-five years ago under the title "American Social History as Recorded by British Travellers." The earlier title accurately indicates its contents.

It is an anthology taken from the writings of British travellers who were not primarily engaged in a study of the United States—of people like William Cobbett, Harriet Martineau, Charles Dickens, Herbert Spencer, Matthew Arnold, and Lord Tweedsmuir. They are all keen observers and excellent writers, but they are casual observers rather than intensive students.

The book contains quotations from neither Bryce nor Laski. Nevertheless it is interesting and, thanks to the ingenuity of the editor, revealing of the typical attitudes of the English, from period to period, as well as of the changing American scene that they were depicting.

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

The Clowns Were Winners

By JOHN L. WATSON

ANDREW ALLAN'S production of "Twelfth Night" differed from most (by intent or accident) in that the comedy scenes completely overpowered the serious ones. Shakespearean lyricism came in a bad second to Shakespearean buffoonery, which, as it turned out, was not at all a bad thing. The clowns were obviously having a whale of a time and they performed with great gusto and good humor—which could certainly not be said of the straight men, poor things. Lister Sinclair's Malvolio was convincing and good, although I think he could have played it in a much higher key, especially in the light of the other performances, which were—to say the least—unrestrained. Best of all, I thought, was the wonderfully salty performance of Sir Andrew Aguecheek by Eric Christmas, who is just about the best all-round comedian in the C.B.C. roster.

As for the women, it seemed to me that Ruth Springford's Maria was not nearly raffish enough—she ought to have been even more vulgar and disreputable than her cohorts; the two principals, on the other hand, were admirably contrasted: Alice Mather's naïve, almost-too-unsophisticated Viola was a tremendously effective foil for Margo Christie's wise and worldly Olivia.

The music, which had a real, authentic Elizabethan flavor—thanks to Dr. Arnold Walter's scholarship and unfailing good taste—was infinitely more effective than mere "radio music" could ever have been.

I am told that last year's production of "Trelawney of the Wells" brought in an avalanche of appreciative fan-mail from people who apparently regard the play as one of the imperishable jewels of the English theatre. For this reason then, Mr. Allan was entirely justified in repeating it on "Stage 49"—if there is any other reason it momentarily escapes me. For my money, "Trelawney" has done its job and earned an honorable discharge. The radio performance was almost, though not quite, as creaky as the play itself; it was saved only through the heroic efforts of Frank Peddie and Tommy Tweed.

The following week's play was a good antidote to Sir Arthur's chestnut. It was Alan King's "The Hero"—brand new and slick as a whistle. Mr. King is a very old hand at the business of radio writing and "The Hero" is a neat, workmanlike little play. The characters are real people—decently Canadian without being so Canadian that it hurts—the situations are reasonable and the plot is handled with professional skill.

The play had one bad fault; like so many radio dramas, it suffered from too much narration, and narration—by someone who may or may not have a place in the action—is the easy way out for a radio playwright. It is so much simpler to let a narrator describe the personalities of the protagonists and his (and the author's) reaction to them than to reveal these things by the speeches and actions of the characters themselves. Even the respectable example of the classic Greek tragedies is not sufficient excuse for overdoing this sort of thing in modern, realistic radio drama.

Both George Madero, the hero of the story, and Harvey, his sensible and unheroic friend, are sound, convincing characters but the happiest creation of the lot is Millie, the farm-girl, who—for once—talks and acts like a farm-girl and not like a character out of *Good Housekeeping*. Ruth Springford did wonders with the role, in her charmingly bemused and inarticulate way.

I wish I was sure just what Mr. King was driving at in his play. If he was simply telling the story of an individual—a war hero who happened to be an irresponsible scoundrel—then he did very well; if, on the other hand, he was trying to convince us that military heroism and civilian villainy are universally associated—an ungracious and impudent conclusion—then he failed to get his point across. But to suggest that is probably to do Mr. King a grave injustice.

I don't know how concerned the C.B.C. really is about the recent charges that it was paying insufficient attention to the broadcasting of religious programs. However, they are going to make up for their sins of omission by broadcasting a new B.B.C. production of "The Man Born to be King", the dramatic chronicle of the life of Christ written by Miss Dorothy Sayers. An earlier production of this work was heard on C.B.C. networks during the winter of 1943-4, but the new version is said to be a far more expert performance.

It is directed by Noel Iliffe, under close supervision of the author and will star a number of the best known British radio actors. For broadcasting purposes the play-sequence has been divided into twelve episodes which will be aired over the Dominion network on Monday nights, beginning January 31 and continuing until April 18. The series begins with the story of the "Wise Men" and of the events which led up to Herod's infamous massacre of the innocents and ends with the Resurrection and Ascension. The final broadcast will fall, appropriately enough, on Easter Monday.

This year, for the first time, the C.B.C. is relaying B.B.C. school programs to Canadian schools and producing educational broadcasts specifically designed for the school children of Great Britain.

LONDON LETTER

Liquor Law Driving Tourists To Paris

By P. O'D.

London.

HOTELS in this country continue to have a hard time of it, what with taxation, drink restrictions, and enormously increased labor costs. If it were merely a matter of the welfare of hotel-keepers and restaurateurs, the government would probably take a very cold and detached view of their difficulties. But no hotels means no foreign visitors, and the government is anxious to attract to this country as many foreign visitors as possible, especially the kind who come armed with dollars. The idea is to disarm them.

Now that the authorities have abolished the "bottle party"—tolerated as a safety-valve for the festively inclined who didn't care what they paid—it becomes necessary to find some other way of speeding the hours after 10.30 p.m. People don't come to London from Kalamazoo, Mich., with the idea of going to bed even earlier than they do at home. The only effect of austerity is to send them to Paris, where they don't have to go to bed at all, unless they really want to. So what becomes of the dollars?

With the idea of making things brighter for tourists, and also more profitable for hotel-keepers, the government is considering an amendment to the new Licensing Bill which would permit the later sale of drinks in hotels and restaurants—until as late as 2 a.m., it is said.

This is a reasonable and belated reform, but whether or not it will be carried out remains to be seen. The temperance cranks will put up a bitter fight against it. But no drinks, no dollars. And dollars are something we badly need—just as badly as some people may need the drinks.

Grand Old Man of Hollywood

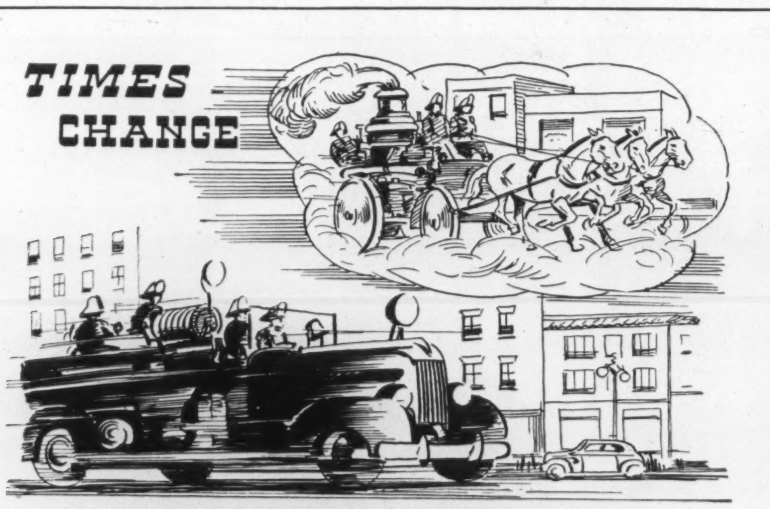
Older playgoers will remember Sir Aubrey Smith as one of the most competent and distinguished of English actors who never reached the rank of star. He had almost everything, the handsome face and figure, the fine voice, the beautiful technique, but he never quite got to the top. Too big perhaps—it can be a handicap to tower over all the rest of the cast—some lack of fire in his temperament, or just the luck of the thing. Whatever the reason, he nearly always took minor roles. But he must have made many a star shake in his shoes, for he could act most of them nearly off the stage in a matter of sheer technical skill.

It was the same on the films, where for him as for many another fine old artist the talkies made a new and even more successful career. He became the "grand old man" of Hollywood—a role which must have given him a lot of sly amusement, for he was a very English person, with a keen sense of humor.

Here in England he had a third career, in popular esteem as important as the other two—perhaps even more so, as the obituary notices would seem to indicate. He was a great cricketer in his day, a famous bowler, who got his "blue" at Cambridge in 1882, and afterwards captained Sussex and led England XIs in Australia and South Africa in the early days of Test cricket.

Even W. G. Grace admitted that it was "rather startling" to see him come loping up to the bowling crease to hurl the ball over from the top of his immense reach. For so charming and kindly a man he must have made quite a number of people shake in their shoes in his time.

TIMES CHANGE



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THE OTHER PAGE

Lighter Side Of Teaching

By M. H. M. MacKINNON

TEACHERS of English in the university have a heavy task. They must overcome a certain hostility to the subject taught, they must try to make the reading of literature pleasant even when it suffers the stigma of being compulsory, they must strain their eyes correcting themes and reading through endless pages of examination answers. Of all these tasks the last is the worst. English papers are generally long and often written in a barely legible scrawl. They are often difficult to assess. The work comes at the end of a term of teaching when the instructor's vitality is lowest. In fact the marking of examinations in English may drive one to extremes. Most of us can understand the feelings of a noted professor of English in an Ontario university who took his papers with him to mark during his summer abroad and conveniently let them slip over the ship's rail the first day out!

But our sanity is often saved by the unconscious humor of some of the answers. It does not seem right to call these "exam howlers", for they are only mildly funny. But I for one can testify that during the strain of marking they have an enormous therapeutic value.

"Hamlet" can always be counted on for a glorious blunder. This year the blunder was near the truth. "Claudius poisoned the king and adulterated the Queen."

Perhaps Scots ancestry accounted for the next one. The student had studied Books 1 and 2 of "Paradise Lost" and had learnt among other things about the building of Pandemonium ("the place of all the demons") in Hell. On the examination he wrote: "The fallen angels built a palace which they called Caledonium." If he had been talking of Burns's poem "Tam o' Shanter" the mistake would have been more understandable.

Some of the errors are harder to account for. For instance one student commenting on Haldane's essay "Man's Destiny" referred to the danger that man might in time become a "cynosaur". Could this be a blend of cynosure and dinosaur?

Pope's "Rape of the Lock" never fails to delight the freshman class, but they have something of a struggle to keep track of the spirit world. Pope introduces s a l a m a n d e r s, nymphs, sylphs, and gnomes; admittedly the last three are not easy to spell. Among the substitute names that appeared on various papers "slyphs" was the most common; "selps" and "elphs" slipped into the list now and then; and one student invented his own spirit world, inhabited by "gnomes, drones, and aerodrones"!

All the examples offered so far illustrate a mental process of gliding from one idea or word or sound to an adjoining area. But in English as in figure-skating there are not only glides but leaps, as witness the final specimen. This student must have been dozing when versification was discussed in class or he would have known that the pause in the middle of a line of verse is called the caesura. But what he lacked in learning he made up in invention. "The Caesura refers to anything that happened during the Roman occupation of Britain."

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When Mortality Delays

By J. E. MIDDLETON

LONG, long ago my father completed a term as minister of a congregation in Guelph, Ont. I have a dim memory of the stony grimness of the church, inside and out. By kneeling on the hard pew (when unobserved by mother) I could see the choir, securely confined in the rear gallery. The singers were supported by a reed organ, a 'cello and a flute. The 'cellist, Mr. Hocken, worked his mouth curiously as he raked the strings. The flautist, Mr. Rickaby, whistled sideways. Both enlivened my native curiosity and gave me subjects for home-imitation all through the week.

Besides, a merry lady who sang there was wont to wave her hand surreptitiously at me, smile, and, at times, even *wink!* I remembered her with gratitude as the one high-light in a background of stone-grey solemnity. Father, in the pulpit, never smiled, as he did at home. Mother, usually gay, in church was decorous beyond reason. Even Granny, finding in her ample pocket a peppermint to bestow upon me, passed it over sternly.

All this was recalled to mind when I was introduced, only yesterday, to an elderly lady of cheerful mien who said she felt as if she ought to know me. Had I, by any chance, served as organist in a Toronto undertaker's chapel? Modestly I disclaimed the honor of having contributed to funeral pomp.

"Strange," she replied. "There is a distinct resemblance, save that the other man needed a haircut; and badly." She added that my surname had been rattling around in her memory for years in a sort of unattached way. She had thought back over her school-teachers, the acquaintances of her family, and her father's political friends—he was an M.P.P.—but couldn't fix the name of any person. Had I ever lived in Guelph?

I admitted that I had lived there from age three to age six or thereabouts; my father was the minister of a church on Paisley Street.

"Paisley Street Primitive Methodist!" she exclaimed. "Of course. That's it. I've been hearing about the ministers of that church all my life. My mother went to that church from her earliest days. Nearly all our close friends went there. After the building was burned the congregation scattered; some to Dublin Street, some to other churches, but there still was a bond—if you know what I mean. Every little while there would be a reunion. There was one not long ago; an anniversary of some kind.

"Of course I don't remember your father. He was there years before I was born, but Mother remembered. So did the older Hockens, and others."

Maybe I was wrong in emphasizing the stony grimness of Paisley Street Church. Maybe there was a tide of happiness flowing through that I, at the time, was too young to notice. Maybe the gaiety of Mother, outside the stone walls, was in harmony with the underlying spirit of the congregation. Maybe the eloquence of Father—and he *was* eloquent—was a secondary quality to his infinite capacity for friendship, and his persistent humor.

Chaucer stressed the joy of the pilgrims sauntering onward to Canterbury. Here was another band of pilgrims plodding hopefully towards a farther destination; the Celestial City, no less, their ears attuned to hear "all the trumpets sounding on the other side."

Why are people remembered? A few for their connection in a major or minor degree with some event of national importance; some for their inventions; some for ability beyond the average, such as poets, artists, musicians, statesmen, engineers; a wretched few for their crimes; fewer still for their great wealth. But the people I recall over the years were none of these. Most of them had the grace of friendship. They liked people of all kinds and ages, children especially, and they had the merry heart that doeth good like a medicine.

For example, the soprano who took the trouble to smile and wink at a four-year-old boy was Emily Sullivan. In all probability she has been in her grave for years and years. But at any moment I can summon her from the cemetery and see her in the gay little bonnet tied under her chin. You see, she gave herself a sort of temporary immortality.

First Catch Your Critic

(Nearly a century ago, European ignorance concerning the New World was already rousing the ire of North Americans. These verses are translated from the French of Pierre J. O. Chauveau, a French Canadian poet, 1820-90.)

AMONG your gay Parisians it's
 rather rare
To find an author just returned from
 old Cathay
Or even Canada—myth-countries far
 away!
About our land, you're well aware,
 they've always told
The most outrageous yarns, nonsensical and bold,
Deriding us and ours. They'll have to
 call a halt!
For you must make the savants see
 they are at fault,
And that a critic could, without a
 loss of face,
Consult a decent map, in order not
 to place
Bytown, Toronto, Galt, in Uncle
 Sam's domain.
Tampico isn't neighbor to Montreal
 —that's plain!
From Boston to New York red men
 are very few,
Here, even our deep woods present
 none to the view.
. . . . . . Amendments various
Will leave the critics somewhat less
 hilarious.
So tell your friends of apprehensive
 mood
To turn Canadian one needn't be
 tattooed!

CONSTANCE KERR SISSONS

Where Canada's Economy Is Going In This Transitional Period

By RODNEY GREY

The volume and the direction of international trade is changing from the fixed pattern of the pre-war years to a less stable system. Because we demand American goods, we must continue to sell heavily in the United States; but some of our best markets are overseas, though as yet they can pay for our exports only with American aid.

The problems that face Canadian businessmen and governments in this changing international trade picture are ably set forth in a new book—"Canada's Economy in a Changing World." It was written by ten experts for the Canadian Institute of International Relations; it is an eminently readable presentation of our most immediate economic problems.

DURING the summer of 1948 the Research Committee of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs decided that a service would be rendered to the public by having a group of Canadian economists write a book on the Canadian economy in this period of change. A number of economists met in Toronto under the chairmanship of Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, Vice-Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Arts at Queen's University. Nine of them wrote chapters for the projected book, under the general editorship of Douglas Gibson, economist of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The result of this collaboration is "Canada's Economy in a Changing World", just published by the Macmillan Company for the Canadian Institute of International Affairs at $4.50. It is eminently successful—it sets forth in a very readable fashion the current problems of our economy. There are nine specialized chapters, each written by an expert, and a general chapter of summary and conclusions by Mr. Gibson.

One of the chief advantages of this collaboration, an advantage that shows very clearly in reading the book, is that by pooling expertise and effort it was possible to get a book together and published very quickly.

No one of these economists could have started last summer and finished by October (when the book went to press) a work of comparable authority. Each contributor read and edited the other chapters. One of the chief points to note about this book is its immediate relevancy, its current application, which could only be achieved by joint effort. The statistics used in the book are revised to the end of October; they are about as recent as is possible to achieve in book form. The Institute of International Affairs is certainly to be commended for the dispatch with which this book was put together.

The Experts

A brief note on the contributors will indicate something of the importance of "Canada's Economy". The opening chapter—"The External Background of Canada's Economic Problems"—is by Kenneth R. Wilson, the Ottawa correspondent of *The Financial Post*. It is followed by a chapter on the political aspects of our trade problem by Maurice Lamontagne, an economist at Laval University in Quebec City. H. F. Angus of the University of British Columbia, who has had long experience in official Ottawa as well as in teaching economics, writes of our interest in multilateral trade.

W. T. G. Hackett, economist of the Bank of Montreal, draws upon his wide knowledge of banking and exchange policy to bring together a great deal of relevant material on the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund — the two agencies set up by the Bretton Woods Conference—and on the special problems that come up in making an exchange rate policy for Canada. Max Freedman, during the war years secretary to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and now an Ottawa correspondent for the Winnipeg *Free Press*, writes on agricultural policy and our export trade. His chapter is useful background material to the present discussion of United Kingdom food contracts.

Professor MacGregor, one of the original sub-committee who planned the book, and who lectures at the University of Toronto, discusses the vital problem of dependence on imports from the United States. The other end of our American trade—exports to the United States—is discussed by Wynne Plumptre, who for most of the past two years has been associate editor of SATURDAY NIGHT and is now economic adviser to the Department of External Affairs. The recent potato controversy and the necessity to continue to sell heavily to the United States makes his discussion of the American tariff most relevant.

Courtland Elliott, economist with A. E. Ames and Co., and an occasional contributor to these pages, outlines the place of capital imports in the Canadian economy. He correlates the historical role of capital imports with present dollar policy and exchange rates.

High Level Of Trade

The chapter on Canadian interest in multilateral trade by H. F. Angus merits a great deal of attention. In an era when many Canadians are thinking solely of increasing exports to the United States or of extending the system of long term contracts, this discussion of the commanding necessity to maintain a high level of international trade is of major importance. After discussing customs unions, the Havana Charter and our relations with particular countries within a wider trading area, he comments on the European Recovery Program. "The European Recovery Program will not go on forever. It is a pump-priming operation. At the end of five years western Europe is expected to live on its own production and to buy only when it can earn by selling. Then, thanks to the Trade Charter and the Monetary Fund, it is hoped that the stage will be set for multilateral trade."

"It is too early to pronounce on the ultimate consequences of the European Recovery Program. Much will depend on how it is administered and on the policies followed by the countries which receive aid from the United States. But when we consider what the alternatives would have been, Canadians have every reason to welcome the Program and to co-operate in its execution."

Recent relaxations in import controls bear testimony to the value received by Canada from the European Recovery Program. Sales to European buyers financed by Marshall plan dollars affect our balance of payments much as if large sales to Europe on credit had been replaced by exports to the United States. The acquisition of United States dollars by Canada because of Marshall Plan sales has materially aided the U.S. dollar shortage but, as has been pointed out before in SATURDAY NIGHT, E.R.P. is no permanent solution to our trade problems. At best, it eases the process of adjustment to changing international trade—it gives us a breathing space in which to make the fundamental readjustments made necessary by the decline of overseas markets and the wartime industrialization of Canada. Of course, the picture has changed a great deal since April, 1948 when E.R.P. first got under way. The main new factor is American rearmament, which is diverting a substantial quantity of both American and Canadian production to defence stockpiles.

Maurice Lamontagne of Laval sums up the considerable political problem of our economy: "It is a question of forestalling Canada's transition to a position in which she would be the mere satellite or vassal of another nation, in this case the United States, by overcoming internal divisions and by developing genuine Canadian policies . . . . we must decide whether provincial autonomy which . . . . would imply the gradual weakening of our nation's sovereignty, is more susceptible of fostering our cultural traditions and institutions than national independence, which would involve a diminution of provincial autonomy."

Politics And Trade

It cannot be too often stressed that economic policies, conceived solely in terms of what is best in dollars and cents for the community, may have far-reaching and major effects on the political and cultural organization of Canada. That is the problem that Mr. Montagne grapples with; it is valuable to have the views of a noted French Canadian scholar on this subject. He represents the broad tolerant position on national affairs that has characterized Laval University.

Perhaps the most important section of the book is Dr. Mackintosh's contribution. He is certainly the senior of the group writing the book, both in academic status and in policy-making experience. Over the years he has occupied a series of important advisory and executive posts in the federal government, of which his wartime jobs as special adviser to the Minister of Finance and delegate to the Bretton Woods Conference are perhaps the most important. His knowledge, experience and judgement give weight to his concluding remarks. They deserve wide publicity.

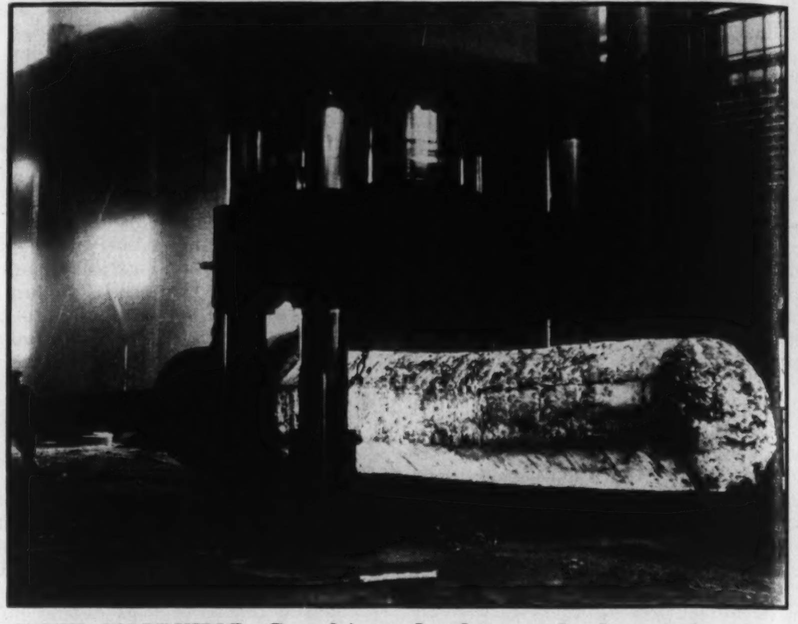
Of our overseas markets generally he says: "It would be useless and misleading to attempt any definite predictions of what the future holds in store for Canadian overseas exports. However, it is probable that relatively they will be reduced, and will not, when some postwar stability has been established, constitue 65 per cent of our total exports as they did for decades before the war."

Paying Customers

Of the important overseas markets in the United Kingdom and western Europe he comments, rather more optimistically than most, "They may be expected to buy relatively less than before the war. With a high level of economic activity it is not impossible that they may buy absolutely more. It is much too early to conclude that our large postwar loans were a bad investment and that our pre-war customers will not be again valued and paying customers."

The many recent declines in British purchases from Canada, due, not to any unwillingness to consume Canadian goods, but simply to the crippling shortage of dollars, has tended to obscure the fact that our traditional markets will probably remain important markets. They are not down and out. Dr. Mackintosh's considered view may make it possible to distinguish the wood from the trees.

There is enough material in "Canada's Economy in a Changing World" to make many articles; the book deserves a wide circulation among business men who want to understand the economy of Canada in this transitional period in which world trade is being reshaped.



STEEL WORKING: Canada's steel industry is hard pressed to meet all demands, despite substantial expansion during the war. Photo shows 69 ton ingot being worked by 2000 ton forge at Trenton, N.S.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

A Cockeyed Economy

By P. M. RICHARDS

IF anyone doubts the economic cockeyedness of much in our modern set-up, let him consider the fact (pointed to by Editor David Lawrence of *U.S. News*) that elimination of the threat of war with Russia would create an economic crisis in the United States. With no likelihood of war there would be no ground for the spending of $15 billion a year for armament and a tremendous stimulus to production and employment would be removed. The effect, in present circumstances, could be somewhat terrific.

Lawrence says that though it's the government's duty to plan to meet all contingencies, President Truman's "State of the Union" speech to Congress showed no awareness whatsoever of the possibility that the props might abruptly be pulled from beneath the entire economic structure by a sudden turn to peace by Russia; that if the Soviets made a peace agreement and followed it by the withdrawal of the Red Army from Germany, Congress would be unlikely to sustain the armament expenditures; hence the paradox that the biggest economic danger faced by the U.S. is a sudden peace move by Russia. Lawrence exclaims: "What a devastating blow the Kremlin could inflict if it decided to end the 'cold war!' "

The President assumes that U.S. production will be supported by a continuance of the existing set of circumstances, and that the rest of the world will continue to need American billions in loans and gifts indefinitely. Lawrence says this means that there is not the slightest awareness of the impact that a return of European harvests can have on American agriculture, and that the only answer which government bureaucrats have to offer to agriculture's problems is "subsidy" and "price support," an answer which implies that whenever any group of citizens with a large enough number of votes finds its income declining, the administration in power must step in to overcome the deficit, using other people's money for that purpose.

We Do It Too

In Canada and in Britain, as well as the United States, this same governmental attitude towards responsibilities and expenditures is apparent, and is alarming taxpayers and undermining the confidence of investors. President Truman's budget speech proposed to spend $45 billion in the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, an amount which is more than four times that of the highest pre-war Roosevelt budget. An earlier Roosevelt budget proposed to spend $7 billion but in practice it was only possible to spend $4 billion, an amount only ten per cent of that currently planned for spending. President Roosevelt, before the war, thought the United States should be able to support a national debt of $55 billion. Today the debt is about $253 billion.

Says the *Wall Street Journal*: "A decade and a half ago, Mr. Roosevelt, hardly a financial conservative, thought the safe debt limit of the United States was only $10 billion more than Mr. Truman proposes to disburse in one year out of the nation's income. When did this country so suddenly multiply its wealth? Of course it has not multiplied it. Indeed, it has not increased it. Instead it has gone through a war which destroyed its capital. Through a process of monetary inflation, it is still destroying capital. And these huge expenditures come out of that capital. The country is living on its capital at the very time that it ought to be replacing capital."

Speaking of the budget, Whaley-Eaton Service (Washington) says "There is no pretence anywhere that the vast revenues it is proposed to collect are other than a vast menace to the continuance of the American system. Taxes are not only a first mortgage on all property, real and personal, but are also on the income-earning capacity of every individual. A sure final result of the nationalization of income is the nationalization of industry, which is politely called socialism . . . The budget is frightening, but it is what the people apparently asked for. A Republican president would have used somewhat different figures probably, though the broad picture of heavy Federal spending would have been the same. Indeed, Governor Dewey, in New York has presented a state budget that differs from the Federal only in degree. Everywhere the demand is for individual 'security' for the aged, the infirm, the unemployed, the poorly housed, the farmer, the veteran, etc. The budgets, Federal and state, pile one spending program atop another to fulfil an alleged mandate of the electorate. The most alarming feature of this trend is its permanency. As Truman frankly states, costs in succeeding years will expand 'in the light of national policies already adopted,' and expenditures in the 1951 fiscal year are likely to be larger than those of 1950."

Canadians also are looking to armament and social service expenditures for the maintenance of prosperity.

The New Income Tax Forms Will Make Paying Easy

By GEORGE MOLLER

The new personal income tax forms are much simplified; they will make for fewer income tax headaches. Attractively printed in two colors, they show that federal government officials have been working hard to make form-filling easy.

WITHOUT any fanfare the Department of National Revenue has issued a new income tax form. On this form individuals, whose earned income is not "derived solely from salary, wages or pensions and whose investment income is not over $1,800," will have to file their returns before April 30, 1949. The new look has finally permeated the drab field of taxation.

The form is printed on good paper in pleasant red and black print; important information is no longer crowded into close lines which the average taxpayer never could properly read nor understand. The new return deserves a hearty welcome, as it does everything possible to make an unavoidably unpleasant business neat and almost attractive. This becomes abundantly clear when one puts the T.1-General 1947 and the T.1-General 1948 side by side.

For the first time the form says right on the top in plain language that it is intended for individuals and for which ones. It does not attempt to confuse the taxpayer by starting with the exemptions or using references in every line which forced the harassed individual to look for an explanation on one of the remaining five pages folded in a complicated manner.

One copy only needs to be mailed instead of two copies as heretofore. The arbitrary limit of $3,000 for the T.1-General has been dropped and salary earners although exceeding this limit are now allowed to use the short form mentioned later.

The front page of the new form does not show any figures at all, just a few personal data and a certification of the correctness and completeness of the return. The last line of the page politely advises the taxpayer that he will "find it convenient to complete other sections in the order referred to on page 2."

Page 2 appeals personally to the taxpayer by heading the page in most attractive red modern script "Your Income and Deductions." Consistently it should perhaps read: "*My* Income and Deductions." No Gross Income and Gross Deductions confuse the layman who is no longer required to grope for an understanding of expressions like "Net marital exemption," used in previous returns.

Whether the omission of numbering the various items is a step in the right direction, remains to be seen in practice. Numbering served as a convenient reference in letters and reports dealing with Income Tax Returns.

It is certainly a sign of modern efficiency to advise those rare cases —as for instance, the taxpayer who has not been a resident of Canada during the whole year, or blind persons—to communicate with their District Income Tax Office for information as to calculation of tax credits to which they are entitled, instead of burdening the return used by hundreds of thousands of taxpayers with an involved explanation of these particular tax reductions.

Neatly Set Out

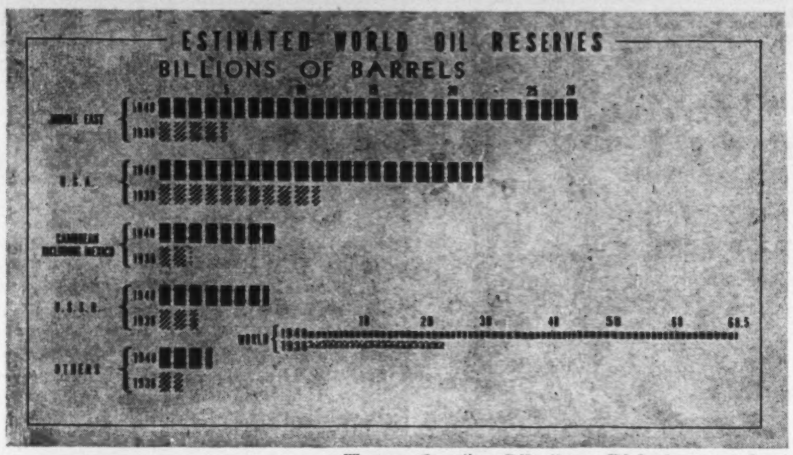
The part dealing with the Investment Income is neatly set out and shows clearly that the depletion has to be deducted whereas tax-at-source has to be added to the net received, a matter which was by no means clear on the old return. The best part is the section "Claim for personal exemptions" which gives the layman for the first time a chance to ascertain his exemptions without professional help.

The editors of the new form have succeeded in avoiding special supplemental forms for businessmen, etc., which were required with the old form. Nevertheless the new form does not exceed four pages against the six pages of the old one.

Individuals whose earned income is derived solely from salary, wages or pension and whose investment income does not exceed the exemption from the 4 per cent surtax, i.e. $1,800, can use the T.1-Short Form 1948. The size of this form has been reduced to that of a handbill. The taxpayer with taxable income of $3,000 or less is given the choice between the graded tax table for small taxpayers and the use of the rates of tax applicable to all taxpayers, which avoids irritations caused by petty differences between the two methods of computations in previous years.

The attempt to combine the T.4-wage slip with the return has been abandoned, apparently there were not enough people who could answer all the eight questions with "No."

If you realize that the Income Tax Return is probably one of the most widely read prints in the country, you will be able to appreciate the good work done by the anonymous authors in the Department who have had the courage to break with tradition.



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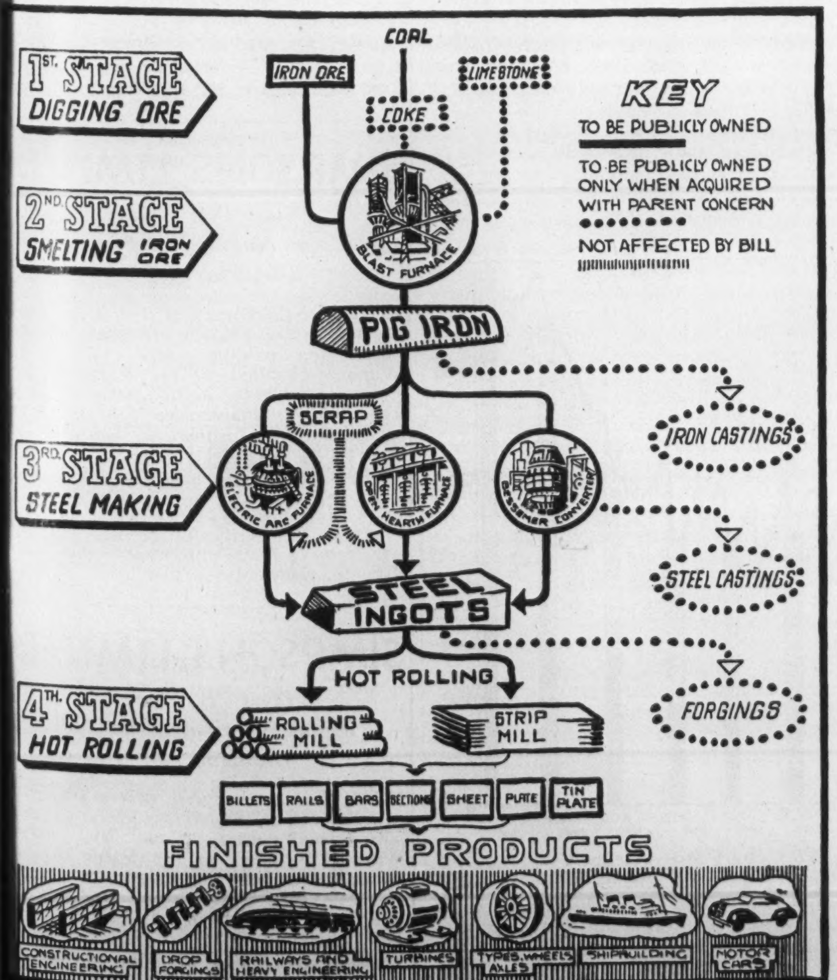

—*Labor and Industry in Britain (U.K. Information Office)*

STEEL NATIONALIZATION: The diagram shows practically how the British iron and steel industry is to be controlled by the government. Only central portions of the industry will be publicly operated.

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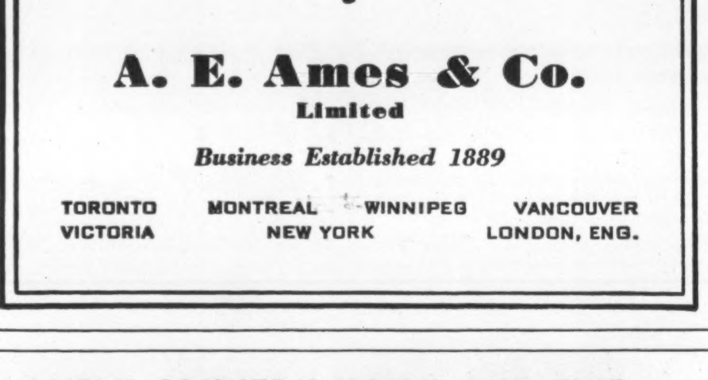

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Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company payable March 1, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 1, 1949.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 17½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class B shares of this Company payable March 1, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 1, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

KENNETH C. BENNINGTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Newmarket, Ontario,
January 18, 1949.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 246

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1949.

By order of the Board.

JAMES MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., January 11, 1949.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Lead And Zinc Provide Big Share Of B.C.'s Record 1948 Output

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE province of British Columbia, where mining for over 100 years has been a chief corner-stone in its economic structure, expects an increase of $24,000,000 in the value of the 1948 mineral production over the record output established in the previous year. While the quantities of principal metals will be little changed from those produced in 1947, although gold and silver will both show gains, the value of the output will hit an all-time peak as a result of the high prices being paid for base metals. It is estimated the year's output will be worth over $137,000,000, Hon. R. C. MacDonald, mines minister states, with the principal base metals contributing more than 70 per cent of the total value. Average prices of 17.98c per pound for lead and 13.3c per pound for zinc are the highest ever paid for these metals, and the average price of 22.23c per pound for copper has been exceeded only in three years of the past.

Lead and zinc are the metals produced in greatest quantity in British Columbia, but in the past few years the quantities have been less than the peak production reached in 1940 and 1941. Increased prices gave the somewhat smaller production a very much greater value. The relative importance of the two metals has increased steadily, Mines Minister MacDonald points out, and in the past few years they have contributed more than half the total value of mineral production. The quantities of copper produced in 1947 and 1948 were less than half the average annual quantity in 1926-1930, but because of better prices the value of copper production in the last two years averages about two-thirds of the 1926-1930 average. The output of copper has declined materially from the peak, and the relative importance has declined even more, because of the increased value of other metals and of other mineral products.

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The value of British Columbia's gold output last year was less than half of that produced in 1940 ($22,461,100) which year's production had the highest value for the yellow metal in any year so far. Silver has been and is produced principally from ores to which it contributes a minor part of the total value. Production of silver in British Columbia therefore has fluctuated with the production of lead and zinc, copper and gold, rather than with the price of silver. The estimated value of last year's production is $137,294,100, as compared with $113,221,254 in 1947, and was made up as follows; gold, placer, $431,725; gold, lode, $9,983,750; silver $4,834,781; copper $9,527,778; lead $57,392,160; zinc $35,338,100; miscellaneous $5,125,814; coal $7,500,000, structural materials $7,160,000. With the exception of miscellaneous and coal the production value was above the previous year.

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With the exception of the Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan there was a pronounced decline in prospecting across Canada in 1948 as the public continued to show little interest in efforts to find new mines. It is estimated that total claim recordings from six reporting areas was 31,638 as against 43,812 in 1947, in fact only 72.2 per cent of the previous year's total, which in turn was only 81 per cent of the total for the same areas in 1946. The unusually high base metal prices and the keen interest in uranium caused the most of the field activity, with Saskatchewan and the Yellowknife area providing the only gains in claims recorded over 1947. The discovery of uranium north of Sault Ste. Marie, on the east shore of Lake Superior, helped out Ontario's total by over 1,000 claims.

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SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY, as measured by the Canadian Bank of Commerce index of industrial activity (1937=100) increased slightly in December as compared with November. The November index was 160, the December index was 162, slightly higher than the index for December 1947.

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Dwelling units completed in the month of November are estimated at 9,701 bringing the estimated total for the eleven months of 1948 to 68,103 units. November completions were the highest for any month in 1948, compared with the previous high of 8,164 in October. During the first eleven months of 1948, construction was commenced on 86,348 units and at the end of November the number under construction stood at 61,093. In November, 7,795 units were started as compared with 7,437 in October. (Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

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Imports entered for consumption in November were valued at $238,200,000 down slightly from the year's monthly high total of $243,400,000 for October but $9,100,000 higher than in November 1947. The cumulative total for the eleven months ending November was $2,405,000,000, slightly above the $2,379,800,000 for the similar period of 1948. (D.B.S.)

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Average weekly wages of the hourly-rated personnel employed by leading Canadian manufacturers rose to a new high figure of $41.16 during the week ending November 1. (D.B.S.)

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Canadian coal production in 1948 amounted to 18,377,000 tons, largest quantity since 1942. (D.B.S.)

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Department store sales increased 14 per cent during the week ending January 15 compared with the corresponding week in 1948, according to preliminary figures issued by the D.B.S. The Maritime provinces led the Dominion in percentage rise with a gain of 25 per cent, followed by Saskatchewan with 21 per cent, Quebec 18 per cent, Manitoba 13 per cent, Ontario 11 per cent, and Alberta 9 per cent. British Columbia figures were not available.

Cars of revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways during the week ended January 15 totalled 74,970 as against 67,547 in the first week of the year and 76,307 cars for the week ending January 17, 1948. (D.B.S.)

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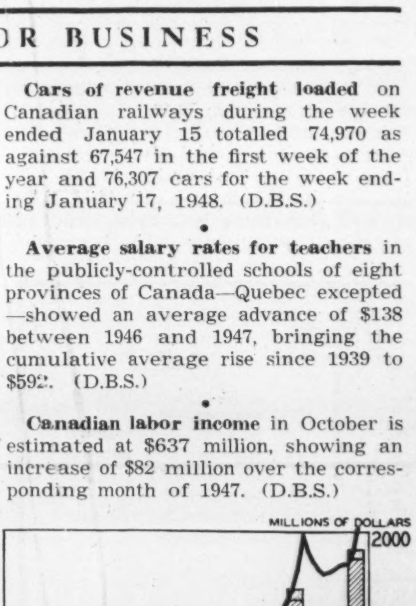
Average salary rates for teachers in the publicly-controlled schools of eight provinces of Canada—Quebec excepted—showed an average advance of $138 between 1946 and 1947, bringing the cumulative average rise since 1939 to $592. (D.B.S.)

•

Canadian labor income in October is estimated at $637 million, showing an increase of $82 million over the corresponding month of 1947. (D.B.S.)



The chart shows month-end figures for five years of current loan totals of Canadian banks. The dotted area at the top of the bars indicates public utility and transportation holdings, the inclined ruling shows agricultural (including grain marketing) loans, the cross hatching measures merchandising and manufacturing loans and the black shows all others.

Bank of Canada Statistical Summary.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 16

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the outstanding paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable March 15, 1949, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on February 15, 1949.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, January 17, 1949

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Class "A" Shares
Without Nominal or Par Value
Dividend No. 15

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar ($1.00) per share on the outstanding paid-up Class "A" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable March 15, 1949, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on February 15, 1949.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, January 17, 1949

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Class "B" Shares
Without Nominal or Par Value
Dividend No. 5

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar ($1.00) per share on the outstanding paid-up Class "B" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable March 15, 1949, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on February 15, 1949.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, January 17, 1949

but the recordings for the 12 months of 8,777 compared with 12,848 in 1947. A survey of the Dominion shows that 20 names were added to the producing list, as against seven suspensions. The 20 includes seven companies which commenced shipment of raw ore and two which started production of concentrates for shipping. In all some 37 companies in 1948 either started production or proceeded with mill expansion or construction programs. The difficult operating conditions, paucity of finances, and in some instances disappointing results were the cause of 39 companies working underground suspending development last year, and seven of these companies had reached the production stage.

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A further equity has been acquired by Noranda Mines in Kerr-Addison—Canada's largest gold mine—in which it already holds a substantial interest. Noranda has acquired privately a block of 530,000 shares of Anglo-Huronian Limited stock, which company controls Proprietary Mines, and between them hold over 30 per cent of the 4,730,301 shares of Kerr which are issued. A few months ago Noranda and its subsidiary Waite Amulet purchased a block of some 532,000 shares of Mining Corporation stock. At the present time Noranda's equity in Anglo-Huronian is around 43 per cent and in Mining Corporation over 29 per cent. While Hallnor Mines shares with Noranda in the Anglo deal this company is almost wholly owned by Noranda. Mining Corporation owns 112,500 shares of Kerr-Addison hence the recent deals not only strongly displays the faith of the Noranda directors in the future of gold through consolidating its outstanding position in Kerr-Addison, but more closely links three prominent mining organizations which cannot help to have an increasingly important effect in the search for and making of new mines.

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The mill at La Luz Mines, in Nicaragua, Central America, (controlled by Ventures Ltd.) is expected to be in a position to handle 2,000 tons a day about the middle of 1949, as the expansion program which has been underway for the past three years is nearing completion. At the higher rate it is possible a gross operating profit of $1,500,000 a year will be shown. G. W. Tower, president, told shareholders at the annual meeting that La Luz had one of the largest gold orebodies on the continent and that its size could be increased by further work. Positive ore reserves at present are over 8,700,000 tons and average grade is $4.34. The average price received by La Luz last year for gold was $43.47, less marketing charges of $1.50 per ounce.

•

It is planned by New Jason Mines, located at Casummit Lake, Patricia district, to resume production in the early summer at a rate of 150 tons daily. In the interim the underground program will be concentrated on the opening up of additional high grade on several levels, and on developing, in addition, further ore in the older section of the mine. The company has purchased the Jackson-Manion mill in the Red Lake area, to secure quickly the additional equipment needed for enlarging and improving the plant, which is designed to increase efficiency in handling ore at the rate of 150 tons daily. High values are persisting in drifting, C. O. Stee, president, reporting earlier in the month stated that a length of 260 feet on the 6th level in the No. 1 vein averaged $32.76 across an average width of 32 inches. Recent rounds in the west drift at this horizon have shown exceptionally high values. These excellent results on the 6th level follow establishment of a length of 665 feet, averaging $41.30 over 29 inches, on the 7th level. Three raises were put up from the 7th level to the 6th and two of them are reported to have carried high values persistently. A raise is being put in the east drift from the 6th to the 5th level to establish continuity of values between the two horizons.

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A small net profit is expected to be shown by MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines, in the Little Long Lac area, for the fiscal year ended September 30, after having experienced losses in recent years, and the first quarter of the current 12 months is said the best for some considerable time, thanks to the better grade of ore on the bottom (13th) level. With the gold bonus the estimated operating profit for the three months ending December 31 is $100,000. Average grade for the quarter was $9.98 from milling 40,959 tons of ore. The 13th level provided 9,668 tons grading $11.13. The daily milling rate, which dropped below 400 tons last fall, averaged 570 tons in December, and January should average over 500 tons. It is the bottom level at 2,050 feet which is providing the encouragement at present, and ore lengths drifted to date at this horizon are close to 800 feet, all in the north limb of the iron formation. In the diorite between the north and south limbs an oreshoot indicated to average $9.55 across a width of 11.3 feet for a length of 355 feet remains to be drifted.

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A decision to defer the payment of a dividend has been announced by directors of Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines. Last year four cents a share was distributed in February. It is pointed out that the cash the company has on hand, along with earnings during the next few months, will permit the completion of the additional 400-ton unit without having to borrow any money. The new unit is expected to be in operation on or before May 1, and within the original estimate of costs. Production for the last quarter of 1948 amounted to $315,282 from 37,279 tons of ore, compared with $351,406 in the previous three months when 39,001 tons were treated. Total for the whole of 1948 was $1,239,130 from 151,686 tons, as against $1,135,792 from 142,136 tons in the previous year.

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As directors of New Rouyn Merger Mines believe the only way to secure a profit from the ore now in sight in the mine is with a milling plant of its own it is planned to discontinue shipments to the Noranda Mines' mill. It is reported the cost involved in shipping ore to a custom plant caused the decision to suspend shipments. Overall costs through shipping and custom treatment were approximately $3 a ton. Directors plan now to arrange if possible finances which will permit construction of the company's own mill.

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As a result of mining activity which is shaping up around the newly-discovered uranium deposits at Black Lake, east of Lake Athabasca, Northern Saskatchewan will this winter play host to a miniature "Muskox" expedition. The expedition which left earlier in the month comprises a party of surveyors who will fix the exact boundary lines of concessions allotted to various mining companies last fall. It is expected the entire survey will have been completed by early spring. The party will depend upon the Saskatchewan government airways to bring in their food and equipment, and a dog team will be used for moving camp and transportation.

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In substantiation of the earlier statement that an increase could be expected this year in gold production it might be pointed out that Kerr-Addison Gold Mines has expanded mill capacity from a previous top of 2,200 tons to 4,000 tons daily, Madsen Red Lake is doubling its capacity to 800 tons to be completed next April, Nor-Acme Gold Mines will commence production shortly with a mill with 2,000 tons capacity daily, and Campbell Red Lake Mines has a 300-500 ton mill scheduled for production about the end of March. Dickenson Red Lake Mines commenced milling recently and is soon expected to be up to 200 tons daily, and Giant Yellowknife where the initial 500 ton unit commenced last May, eventually anticipates a much higher production rate, etc.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

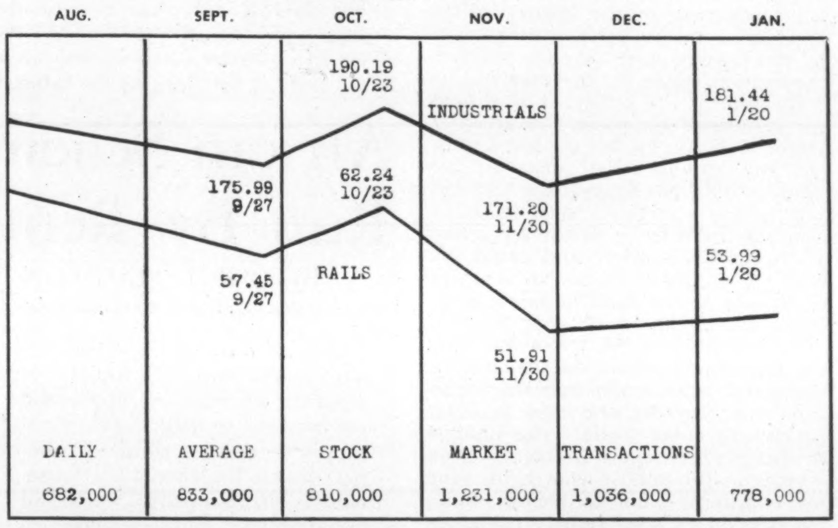
By Haruspex

STOCKS continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible adverse U.S.A. legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, market uncertainty should give way, in the course of the year, to better markets.

From a low of 171, established in late November, the Dow-Jones industrial average, by the present week, had climbed to 181. This represents recovery of all the ground lost by the market subsequent to the first day of post-election weakness, and cancels 44% of the decline from last year's market peak, established in June at around 194.

So far, the market strength of the past 8 weeks has not exceeded the limits of a technical recovery normally to be anticipated in the wake of the June-November market downswing. It comes, however, coincident with an important news development. This is the disclosure, in broad perspective, of the Administration's legislative program, two features of which deserve comment. One was the failure of Mr. Truman to request the much feared excess profits tax. The other was the inflationary implications of the proposed budget. It may thus prove that the market established a bottom in November from which a worthwhile advance is to be seen. In any event, whether such is to prove the case, or whether there will be renewed weakness over the early months, we do look for materially better prices over the course of the year.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 42

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on February 15, 1949, to shareholders of record at close of business January 31, 1949.

By order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

January 14, 1949.

Agnew-Surpass
SHOE STORES LIMITED

39TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

A dividend of Fifteen Cents (15c) per share on all issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable March 1, 1949, to Shareholders of record as at the close of business January 31, 1949.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. GILLELAN,
Vice-Pres. and Sec. Treas.

Brantford, Ont., January 10, 1949.

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Offer of Additional Shares

Holders of shares of the Company registered in their name as at January 14th, 1949 have the right to subscribe for additional stock at $33 per share in the ratio of 1 share for each 5 shares held. "Rights" will be mailed to shareholders on or about January 25th, 1949 and these "Rights" expire on February 21st, 1949.

We offer our facilities to investors who wish to—

(a) Exercise their "Rights"
(b) Purchase additional "Rights" or shares
(c) Sell all or part of their "Rights" or shares and all details will be handled by our nearest office.

Any additional information in this connection will be gladly furnished on request.

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STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPANY
Limited

DIVIDEND — PREFERRED STOCK

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and one quarter percent (1¼%) on the issued 5% cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of March, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.

January 14th, 1949.

STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPANY
Limited

DIVIDEND — COMMON STOCK

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ten cents (10c) per share on the issued common shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of March, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1949.

By Order of the Board,

G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.

January 14th, 1949.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Claims Under Automobile Policies Which Come Before The Courts

By GEORGE GILBERT

Most of the claims made under automobile insurance policies cause little or no friction and are settled and paid promptly after passing through the routine of investigation necessarily applied to all claims, but there are some occasionally which are disputed and eventually are taken to the courts for adjudication.

One of the causes of litigation is that provision of the law under which a person having a claim against the holder of a motor vehicle liability policy is entitled, upon securing a judgment against the policyholder, to have the insurance money applied in or towards satisfaction of his judgment.

ALTHOUGH the great majority of claims under automobile insurance policies, after undergoing the necessary investigation, are settled promptly and to the satisfaction of the claimant, there are some in which conflicting opinions are held as to liability or non-liability or as to the extent of the liability under the contract and which are taken to the courts for determination.

Under the law any person having a claim against an insured for which indemnity is provided by a motor vehicle liability policy is entitled, although not a party to the contract, upon recovering a judgment against the insured, to have the insurance money payable under the policy applied in or towards satisfaction of his judgment and of any other judgments or claims against the insured covered by the indemnity and may, on behalf of himself and all persons having such judgments or claims, maintain an action against the insurance company to have the insurance money so applied.

However, any action or proceeding against an insurance company under a contract in respect to loss or damage to an automobile must be commenced within one year next after the happening of the loss and not afterwards, and in respect of loss or damage to persons or property must also be commenced within one year next after cause of action arose and not afterwards.

In a New Brunswick case, which was taken to the Supreme Court of the province, it was held that this limitation contained in the law requiring that such action must be brought within a year after the cause of action arose, that is, one year from the date of recovery of judgment against the automobile owner covered by the policy, applied to the case. The Court affirmed the judgment of the trial judge, dismissing the action. (1946 1 D.L.R. 139)

An action for damages for personal injuries by the operation of an insured motor vehicle was taken in Ontario, and the insurance company disclaiming liability under the policy it was added as third party in the original action. At the trial the insured was held to be negligent and liable for damages in the amount of $1,500.

It was alleged by the insurance company that there was misrepresentation and non-disclosure of material facts in the written application for the insurance, upon which the answers were written by the insurance company's agent and signed by the insured. The answer to question 4(b) was "NO." Question 4(b) reads: "Has any insurer cancelled, declined or refused to renew or issue automobile insurance to the applicant? If so, state name of insurer." It was proved that another insurer had issued its policy previously on the same risk and thereafter recalled the policy, without any notice or proceeding of cancellation for reasons not disclosed to insured. This fact was communicated to the insurance company's agent but not stated in the written application.

Insurer Held Liable

It was held by the Ontario High Court of Justice that the third party in the action, the insurance company, was bound to indemnify the defendant in the action for the judgment for damages and costs (solicitor and client) in favor of the plaintiff. The answer to question 4(b) in the negative was held to be true in fact.

It was also held that the insured was not bound by law or by the policy to answer questions not asked in the application. The agent in this case was an employee of general agents of the insurance company and the disclosure of facts known to the insured regarding the previous policy was made to him. It was held that the facts were not knowingly misrepresented. (1947 I.L.R. 239)

In a Quebec case action was taken by a hotel keeper who owned an automobile which he used chiefly to transport guests to and from the station, and also for other forms of transportation, all for pay. In his application for insurance against fire and theft through a local agent, he described himself as a "hotel-keeper and carter" (*"hôtelier, charretier"*), stated that the vehicle was to be used in connection with his occupation, but he did not mention the fact that the automobile was registered as a taxi.

It was brought out that the insurance company, without notifying the claimant or the local agent, made a change in the application by adding to the clause defining the use to which the automobile was to be put the words *"excluant le transport de passengers pour considération,"* and when a loss took place the insurance company refused to pay on the ground that the claimant was then engaged in transporting persons to the station for a fare.

In deciding in favor of the claimant, the Quebec Superior Court (Kamouraska) held that the contract of insurance is bilateral by its nature and complete agreement of the parties is essential, and that the contract in question could only be formed by the acceptance by the insurer of the application made by the insured or by the insured accepting the counter-proposition made by the insurer.

By issuing the policy, it was held, the insurance company had accepted the offer made by the claimant without the modification made to this offer without the knowledge and consent of the claimant; such modification was held to be in the nature of a counter-proposition and could not bind the claimant unless he accepted it. It was proved that he knew nothing of the change until after the loss.

It was held to be irrelevant that the claimant had been informed after the policy was issued that the insurance company did not issue accident policies to cover taxis. The change in the proposition, not having been accepted, did not, it was held, bind the claimant, who, moreover, could not be said to have failed to disclose material facts.

It was pointed out that it was true the term "charretier" literally means a person who drives a horse-drawn vehicle, but that in common language it means a driver of any kind of vehicle for hire. The agent was quite aware of the facts, and it was held that, even if section 240 of the Quebec Insurance Act does not apply to the insurance of automobiles, he was acting as the agent of the insurance company. The counter-proposition, it was held, showed that the insurance company was aware of the facts.

Accordingly, the court declared the policy valid, save as to the words added by the insurance company, and the action of the claimant was maintained. (1947 I.L.R. 55) On appeal to the Court of King's Bench, this decision was affirmed. (1948 I.L.R. 46)

Enquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I have been asked by a friend to help him choose between two life insurance policies which have been offered to him by the agents of two companies. There is a difference of between $5 and $6 in the premium rate, but the higher premium policy shares in the profits of the company, and it is estimated that the dividends on the policy will mature it as an endowment at age 65, while in the case of the lower premium policy it does not share in the company's profits. Would you be good enough to express an opinion as to which policy would be better for a young man of moderate means?

J.H.D., Kingston, Ont.

It would be advisable in my opinion for your friend to base his decision upon the values guaranteed in such policy in relation to the amount of the premium payments to be made under each policy, rather than on the basis of the estimated dividends to be received in the future; that is, take the guaranteed value of each policy at the end of say, five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five and thirty years and compare them with the amount of the premiums paid during the same period in each case. Guaranteed values are a known quantity, while what the dividends will be in the future is an unknown quantity. If the young man in question is of military age, it would also be advisable to see that the policy he takes contains the provision: "No restriction as to residence, travel or occupation."

BANK DIRECTOR: George Gibson, one of the directors of the Bank of England, is involved in recent investigations in Britain into allegations of bribery in official circles.

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WONDER DRUG: **A new drug has been announced in Britain—Antrycide—which may conquer the tsetse fly and so turn Africa into the world's greatest cattle-raising area. Dr. Thomson is shown above, making tests of the drug in the laboratories of Imperial Chemical Industries.**

African Schemes Can Not Be Run By Remote Control

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The great African experiment is now under way. A variety of separate schemes — groundnut production — improving meat supplies—building roads—are being drawn together in a larger plan. Mr. Marston warns of over-optimism and attempting to run such schemes by remote control from London rather than by the specialists on the spot.

London.

THE GROWTH of world interest in the huge area of central and northern Africa is not hard to explain. As a potentially vast producer of food and raw materials it has naturally attracted attention in a period when primary products are scarce. It happens to include the biggest known deposits of uranium. It is a natural hinterland to the industrial half of Europe incorporated in the Marshall Plan.

On account of the Marshall Plan and of the Belgian Congo's uranium (virtually the entire current production of which is reserved for the U.S.A.), and also of the shift of the political focus from India westward, through the Middle East to the Mediterranean, the northern half of Africa has assumed a major strategic importance. Of the "Marshall countries," France and Belgium as well as Britain have big colonial interests there. For the sterling area, African copper and tin, cocoa, industrial fibres, and other foodstuffs and materials, are a significant factor in the balance of payments.

In recent months attention has focussed on three commodities in particular: groundnuts, cocoa, and meat. Cocoa is the Gold Coast's staple product, and one of the staple products of the British colonies. The demand, especially of America, for chocolate assured high prices for the cocoa crops, and a monopolistic official agency has made the most of its opportunities. But the fatal "swollen shoot" disease has played havoc with the trees, and great efforts — by no means assured of success—are being made to persuade the native growers to cut out all the trees affected, about one in eight.

The groundnut industry is suffering very difficult growing pains. An ambitious program was mapped out for Tanganyika, but concrete results, even after expending about $60 million of capital, are negligible. Only about 5 per cent of the 1,230,000 acres estimated in 1947 to be under cultivation in 1949 will in fact be realized, and even in the limited area cultivated groundnuts have yielded to sunflowers, which give a third less oil.

Plans for meat are not even in the blueprint stage. Official expectations are lavish, the British Under-secretary for the Colonies having hinted at an animal population greatly exceeding the 33 million cattle and 25 million sheep at present inhabiting the Argentine. But it is tacitly as-

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sumed that the new drug "antrycide" will prove to be in practice, as it appears to be in experiment, an infallible antidote to all the diseases carried by the dominating tsetse fly, and that when the area is made fit for cattle and sheep the vast herds are to all intents and purposes in existence already.

The realists pitch their expectations much lower. At a recent Colonial Office conference on East African transport problems, for instance, it was frankly acknowledged that much arduous, costly, and carefully co-ordinated work would have to be done concurrently with increasing production, quite apart from the problems of production themselves. It would not do to repeat the experience of the Rhodesian copper producers, whose successful efforts to expand output have been frequently frustrated by inadequate transport facilities on the railways and at the docks.

The groundnut scheme is an excellent example of the wrong approach to the problem of African development. It was conceived on its own, without due regard for the wider perspective of the area's general economy — railways, harbors, labor, agricultural practice, and so on. The area to be developed was not even examined closely on the ground but only surveyed broadly from the air.

Even had the required area been brought under cultivation, it would have been fatal—as the agronomists on the spot seem to be much better aware than the bureaucrats in London—to plant groundnuts year after year without any system of rotating crops.

Antrycide

Imperial Chemical Industries' new drug, antrycide, undoubtedly opens up alluring possibilities for raising meat-yielding animals in tens of millions in an area of about 4 million square miles which is at present largely useless. But to talk as though this chemical compound of itself virtually freed Britain from dependence on Argentine beef and made good the world shortage of protein foods is to impede rather than assist the development which it should in due course make possible.

Technicians, in private, often smile at the irresponsible exuberance of politicians. But this is no smiling matter. The politicians, unfortunately, impatient of the technicians' warnings even when they seek technical advice (which is not often enough), can hopelessly muddle a problem so complex as the development of Africa. Their estimation of the importance of this problem is not exaggerated, for there is perhaps no area of the world where properly-directed effort can be more rewarding. But that effort should be based on a careful—one might almost say a humble — study of the land and its people. It cannot be successfully directed by remote control.

Canada Must Have A Policy For Merchant Shipping

By P. A. KOLLER

Is our Merchant Navy to be allowed to decline again? High costs of building and operating Canadian shipping makes some sort of government support of commercial shipping necessary, argues P. A. Koller, economist of the Montreal Shipping Co. He sets out his own views of our shipping future below.

MOST economic indices for postwar Canada show an upward trend which still continues and compares favorably with other countries, but ocean shipping under Canadian flag seems to be completely out of line. Is our present effort to build up a Canadian Merchant Marine doomed to failure?

Until 1939, most Canadian seaborne trade moved in foreign bottoms. Canada owned about 35 Canadian registered vessels with a total gross tonnage of about 243,000, employed mainly in the West Indies trade, and a number of tankers. The last war left the government with a large new tonnage. It was turned over to private interests willing to carry on operations under Canadian flag. Canada, as the owner of the fourth largest merchant fleet of the world, employs about 153 ocean-going vessels over 1,600 gross tons or a total of about 983,000 gross tons on all main trade routes leading from and to Canada. Another 78 vessels, still under hire to the U.K., will be returned in the near future.

War destruction of the world's main merchant navies and the immediate postwar duties of the huge allied fleet caused a shortage which resulted in high freight rates and high prices paid for shipping space on the open market during the first postwar years.

Canada's Merchant Marine started under favorable conditions. The reconstruction period saw the mass movements of relief cargo to the war-torn countries, such as U.N.N.R.A. Not before 1947 did commercial cargo again become important. Canada did well: she maintained the pre-war peak of 1937 with sea-borne exports of about 16,500,000 tons and imports of about 8,000,000 tons (including nearly 5,000,000 of petroleum products). Twenty per cent of our exports and 28 per cent of our imports moved in Canadian bottoms during 1947. Canadian shipping apparently had learned how to compete with old seafaring nations.

Change Since 1947

But the picture has changed drastically since the end of 1947. Canadian shipowners were the country's first exporters to feel a buyer's market. Several factors combined to bring this change about:

(1) European tonnage revived from the low of the postwar period, partly by new building, largely by purchases from the huge American surplus tonnage.

(2) Government control over ocean shipping continued in many countries and meant in many cases exclusion of foreign flags from their own national ocean trade.

(3) The dollar famine spread rapidly and hit Canada's customers. Canadian vessels need dollar-freight as their main costs are in hard currency.

(4) The disillusioning experience of the E.R.P. which, in effect, discriminated against Canadian shipping.

Canadian shipowners began to feel that they were marginal producers of shipping services. Declining revenues on the one side and high costs of Canadian operating on the other side exerted an increasing pressure.

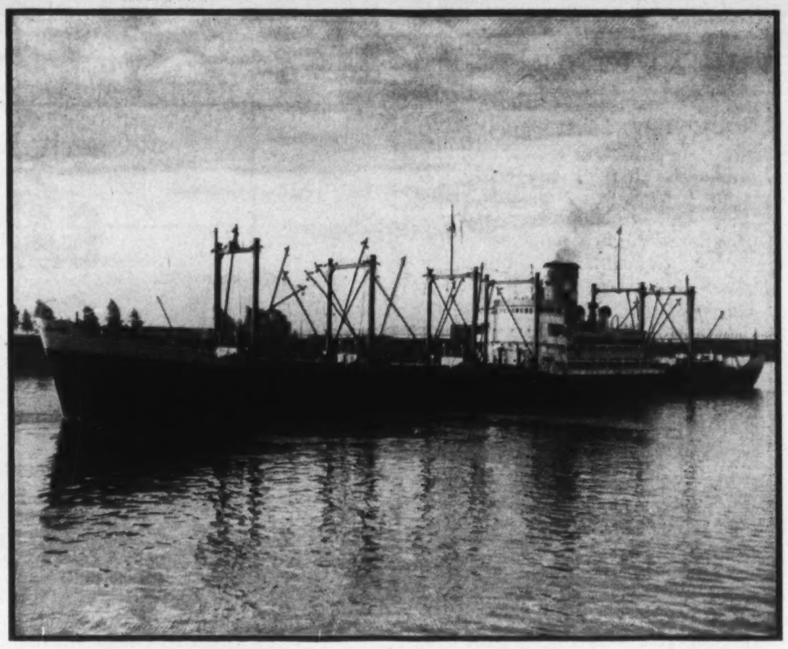
Look at operating costs. The representative vessel employed by Canadian owners is the Park-vessel, a Canadian Liberty type of about 10,000 dead weight tons and a speed of 10 to 10½ knots. As it has been officially announced recently by the Chairman of the Canadian Maritime Commission, it costs about $950.00 per day under American flag, $780.00 per day under Canadian flag, and $500.00 per day under British flag to run these ships or similar types. Italian and Norwegian vessels operate still cheaper. Although management is part of cash outlays, these figures exclude it and also depreciation and interest. Our competitors, therefore, operate at about 50 to 60 per cent of our costs.

Not Obsolete

The Park-vessels are not obsolete; there are trades where they may serve usefully for years to come. Tramping, which takes bulk cargoes at low freight rates to any desired destination and tries to find similar cargo for the vessel's return home, is the right field. But the rates on this market are today lower than Canadian costs. This leaves for the Canadian vessel owner the liner trade where better rates have been maintained by the international shipping conferences, and Park-vessels find it hard to compete in this scheduled shipping with more modern vessels of higher speed.

A replacement program has been worked out by the Maritime Commission, whereby Canadian owners are allowed to sell their vessels abroad provided that they reserve the sales price for new building. But costs in Canada are much higher than anywhere in the world except the U.S.A. It would take at least three or four old vessels to obtain enough money for the building of one new ship. New capital is needed which, however, will not enter the field of shipping, where earnings over a long period fluctuate erratically, without special inducement such as more generous taxation.

PASSENGER COMFORT: The photo shows a stateroom on the Canadian National Steamships' *Canadian Cruiser*, Canadian-built.



CANADIAN SHIPPING: How Canada's shipping is to survive when its operating and construction costs are high is the problem raised by Mr. Koller. The photo above shows a well-known Canadian vessel—the Canadian Pacific S. S. *Beaverglen*, which carries freight and passengers.

Building at Canadian costs is a handicap which shipping cannot afford. The Americans solve this by construction subsidies for vessels to be employed on essential trade routes. The differential in costs of daily operating is the basis for an operation subsidy.

Unrest in the seamen's unions is another factor. The history of postwar shipping is a series of conflicts which is caused often by the power politics of union leaders. Failure of Canada's shipping venture may be ascribed to a completely wrong appreciation of the real problems by the union leaders.

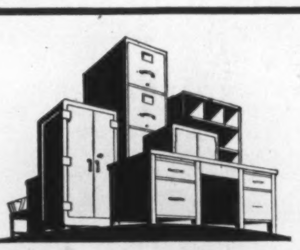
Two immediate problems are appearing. First is the disappointment about the profit which Canadian shipping hoped to derive from E.R.P. Until the middle of October, more than two billion dollars were approved by the E.C.A. for purchases, including 256 million dollars for the payment of dollar freights—inland and oceans. The "off-shore" portion for purchases outside the U.S. is about 825 million dollars. Canada, until then, was to deliver goods for about 323 million dollars which is 14 per cent of the total or 39 per cent of the "off-shore" portion.

American shipping succeeded in having a clause included into the legislation act whereby 50 per cent of E.R.P. goods has to move in U.S. bottoms. This is facilitated by the setting up of dollar funds for freight amounting to about 10-13 per cent of the total. At the present moment, E.C.A. administrator Paul G. Hoffman demands the elimination of this 50 per cent clause but he meets with stiff opposition from shipping interests, from the Maritime unions and from the Maritime Commission. They all insist that the dispute be settled by Congress as they consider this clause as a vital protection for the U.S.A. Merchant Navy. This exclusion of non-American tonnage from half the volume of exports sets European tonnage free. This tonnage, which is satisfied with soft currency as freight payment, is available to carry "off-shore" purchases, particularly from Canada. Canadian ships have no protection whatsoever.

British Bottoms

The portion of Canadian goods going to the U.K. under E.C.A. is, at present, about 285 million dollars worth. It moves exclusively in British bottoms with some European chartered tonnage which can be paid in soft money.

From this brief survey, it becomes evident that the immediate future of Canadian shipping is very serious and possibly will lead to the laying up of vessels unless drastic measures are taken. A clear government policy is needed indicating which part of aid to shipping should be considered as part of Canada's defence program. Canada's Merchant Marine cannot remain alive as the only shipping in the whole world which does not enjoy any form of support either in a direct form as subsidies or in an indirect way by certain taxation privileges and protection.



Things We're Making—

and Things We'll Be Making Again

DESKS • CHAIRS • FILES
SAFES • LOCKERS
SHELVING PARTITIONS
LEDGER POSTING TRAYS
TRANSFER CASES
FILING SYSTEMS
SUPPLIES and EQUIPMENT

• • •

Industry all over is straining at every button to cope with the pent-up demand for needed commodities . . and we are no exception. Seems like everybody's waiting . . and the most we can do is to cut down *your* waiting spell as best we can. In this we are straining all our facilities and ingenuity . . to satisfy the greatest number of our customers in the quickest time.

Those who *know* and *have* waited, we think, will concede that "Office Specialty" products are worth while waiting for.

• • •

FILING SYSTEMS
and
OFFICE EQUIPMENT

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. Co. LIMITED

NEWMARKET, CANADA
Branches in Principal Canadian Cities

BUSINESS BRIEFS

THE FIFTY-SECOND annual statement of Crown Trust Co. for the year ended December 31, 1948, reports operating income at a record high. This increase was largely offset by higher expenses leaving net earnings, after taxes, of $133,262, equal to $10.51 per share, as compared with $131,996 or $10.41 per share for the year 1947. Dividends were paid at the rate of $5 a share during 1948.

Total assets under administration of $101,438,964 at December 31, 1948, represent an increase of $6,757,175 over a year ago. Savings and term deposits of $15,290,278 compare with $12,711,014 in 1947, while estates, trusts and agencies under administration total $84,128,366, an increase of $4,125,217 for the year. During 1948 new branches were opened in London, Ontario and Vancouver, British Columbia. The annual meeting of Crown Trust Co. is being held at Toronto on February 4, 1949.

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CONSOLIDATED profits of Canadian Breweries Limited for the year ended October 31, 1948, after all charges including a loss incurred on U.S. operations, amounted to $6,849,535, or $3.11 per share on the outstanding 2,200,000 shares. The preceding year's published profit of $6,170,414, on including items shown as adjustments to distributable surplus in 1947 accounts, has been revised to $6,524,140.

In his report, E. P. Taylor, Chairman, informs stockholders that the Canadian plants operated at full capacity during the year. In the United States considerable dislocation of production was encountered which involved much expense of a non-recurring nature. Prospects for the new fiscal year are favorable and it will be the aim of the directors to maintain the company's status in Canada, and to plan and work for the sound long term development of the United States subsidiary.

Net sales for the year under review totalled $92,434,547, compared with $76,822,008 for the previous year. Expenses, including $29,000,867 for government sales and excise taxes, were $78,415,642. Other income aggregated $1,123,990, while income deductions amounted to $1,283,427 and $3,123,648 was provided for depreciation and $3,948,500 for income taxes.

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CORBET L. DREWRY, general manager for Canada of Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, has announced the following appointments: Frederick J. Langan and William F. Gordon as branch manager and assistant branch manager respectively for the city of Toronto and district with offices located at 8 Wellington Street East, Toronto; Reginald K. Crouch as branch manager for the city of Peterborough and district with offices located in the Harley Building at 255½ George Street, Peterborough; Herbert K. Balfour as branch manager for the city of Winnipeg and district with offices located at 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg; James C. Clare, as acting branch manager of head office branch with offices located at 8 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

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THE RETIREMENT is announced of Guy H. Simpson as manager of the Quebec City Branch of Crane Ltd. Effective January 1, he is succeeded at 39 St. Roch St. by his son G. Frank Simpson. Born in Levis seventy years ago, Mr. Simpson, Sr., has been since 1925 manager of the Crane sales and warehouse branch in that city. G. Frank Simpson, the new branch manager, has been assistant to the manager at Quebec since 1940.

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UNDER the present directorate and the brilliant and sound management of G. Fay Davies, the National Life Assurance Company of Canada, which commenced business in 1899, has attained a very strong business and financial position. In 1948 the company increased its business in force from $108,199,806 to $115,154,453; its assets from $20,760,883 to $21,915,123; its surplus as regards policyholders from $445,235 to $578,229; and payments to policyholders and beneficiaries increased from $1,107,207 in 1947 to $1,132,763 in 1948.

CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Toronto, Canada, January 12th, 1949.

To the Shareholders:

Your Board of Directors takes pleasure in reporting herewith on another year of constructive progress and development.

During the year under review your Company's post-war programme of modernization and expansion was brought to substantial completion. The final cost of the major projects over the period aggregated $26,970,000.

The Canadian plants of the Company operated at full capacity during the year. In the United States considerable dislocation of production was encountered which involved much expense of a non-recurring nature. Consolidated profits for the year, after all charges and after absorbing a loss incurred on operations in the U.S.A., were satisfactory and amounted to $6,849,535. This compares with last year's published consolidated profit of $6,170,414 now revised to $6,524,140, as explained in the notes to the financial statements which are referred to in the accompanying comparative Profit and Loss Account.

On the 2,200,000 shares now outstanding the profit for the year amounted to $3.11 per share. The fact that earnings have been maintained on the increased issued capital, despite sizable increases in wages and other items entering into the cost of production and distribution, is most gratifying to your Directors, furnishing as it does ample justification of the programme of capital investment initiated four years ago.

Shareholders will be interested to know that under the existing income tax laws of Canada your Company is permitted to charge depreciation on most of the recently constructed capital facilities at double the normal rates, which accounted for an amount of $703,196 included in the total provision for depreciation of $3,123,648 shown in the Profit and Loss Account.

The Balance Sheet at October 31st, 1948, reveals the following principal changes from the previous year—Fixed Assets at $34,415,383, up from $29,214,172; Net Working Capital at $9,943,833, down from $10,370,123; Funded Debt at $14,100,000, down from $15,372,258. There is a new item of debt in the form of a special loan from the Company's Canadian bankers in the amount of $5,000,000 due November 30th, 1949, which was incurred to provide the funds to meet the extra cost of the capital additions resulting from successive increases in construction costs. It is proposed to refund this loan at or before maturity from the sale of long term debentures which are presently authorized but not issued.

Your Directors take pride in testifying to the efficiency and devotion of the 3,430 persons in the employ of your Company and its subsidiaries which contributed so much to the satisfactory results which have been achieved.

Shareholders will be interested in the detailed information with regard to your Company's affairs, as shown by charts depicting distribution of the revenue dollar, net earnings and dividends, fixed assets and reserve for depreciation, percentage of increase in average wage rates, disbursements for the benefit of employees, the origin and use of raw materials and the by-products derived therefrom; information pertaining to your Public Relations and Personnel Departments; reproductions of some of your Company's advertising and famous brands; reports with respect to export markets throughout the world and a photograph of the new administrative and bottling building on Victoria Street in Toronto.

The number of shareholders increased from 13,591 to 15,012 during the year.

The prospects for the new fiscal year are favourable. It will be the aim of your Directors to maintain the Company's pre-eminent status in Canada, and to plan and work for the sound long term development of the United States subsidiary.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

E. P. TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT THE 31st OCTOBER, 1948
(STATED IN CANADIAN FUNDS)

ASSETS

		31st October 1948	*31st October 1947*
Current Assets			
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 2,818,983		
Investments in Marketable Securities at cost (Quoted Market Value $71,200)	61,091		
Accounts and Bills Receivable less reserve for doubtful accounts of $115,011	2,470,156		
Income and Excess Profits Taxes refundable	326,726		
Inventories as certified by responsible officials	11,812,509		
Prepaid Expenses	625,362		
Total Current Assets		$18,114,827	*$17,417,275*
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax due after 1949		1,133,212	*1,343,853*
Investments in Allied Companies at cost			
Listed Shares (Quoted Market Value $1,096,000)	1,228,384		
Subsidiary not consolidated Dominion Malting Company Limited	2,071,457		
Other shares and advances	1,544,769		
		4,844,610	*4,443,254*
Deferred Charges		95,613	*194,281*
Fixed Assets			
Land	1,951,907		
Buildings	18,376,835		
Plant and Equipment	22,767,542		
	41,144,377		
Less: Reserves for Depreciation	9,600,329		
	31,544,048		
Containers of United States subsidiaries—on hand or in hands of customers, at cost, less depreciation	919,428		
		34,415,383	*29,214,172*
Sundry Properties and Investments at cost, less reserves of $158,459		1,025,111	*880,785*
Premium paid on purchase of shares of Brewing Subsidiaries acquired since 31st October, 1943, less amounts written off		3,634,084	*3,725,238*
		$63,262,840	*$57,218,858*

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

		31st October 1948	*31st October 1947*
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 5,621,322		
Income and Excess Profits Taxes Accrued, less payments thereon	2,549,672		
Total Current Liabilities		$ 8,170,994	*$ 7,047,152*
4½% Note Payable due 30th November, 1949		5,000,000	
Debentures and Notes Payable			
3¼% Serial Notes	600,000		
3% and 3¼% Notes	4,000,000		
Debentures—Secured by First Mortgage Authorized $15,000,000 of which $500,000 have been redeemed			
Issued and outstanding:			
3% Serial Debentures	3,000,000		
3½% Sinking Fund Debentures	6,500,000		
		14,100,000	*15,372,258*
Reserves for			
Refund of customers' container deposits upon return of containers—United States subsidiaries		369,487	*748,531*
Loss on demolition and disposal of equipment in connection with the expansion of United States subsidiary		150,000	*750,000*
Minority Interest in Subsidiary Company		1,408,442	*1,688,530*
Capital and Surplus, represented by:			
Capital Stock—authorized 2,500,000 common shares of no par value of which 2,200,000 are issued and outstanding	20,451,123		
Capital Surplus	1,726,565		
Distributable Surplus	11,886,229		
		34,063,917	*31,612,387*
		$63,262,840	*$57,218,858*

Approved on behalf of the Board,

E. P. TAYLOR, *Director.*

D. C. BETTS, *Director.*

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders,
Canadian Breweries Limited.

We have examined the books and accounts of Canadian Breweries Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies for the year ended the 31st October, 1948. In connection therewith, we tested accounting records and other supporting evidence and made a general review of the accounting methods and of the Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts for the year. The accounts of Brewing Corporation of America, included in the consolidated accounts attached hereto, have been examined and reported upon by Messrs. Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, Certified Public Accountants. The item Provision for Refund of Customers' Container Deposits appearing as a current liability in the accounts of Brewing Corporation of America has been reclassified as a non current item. The net assets of Brewing Corporation of America represent approximately 20.5 per cent of the consolidated net assets at the 31st October, 1948. Based upon such examination and the report of Certified Public Accountants referred to above, we report that all our requirements as auditors have been complied with and that, in our opinion, the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts supplemented by the explanatory notes 1 to 17 appended thereto are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of Canadian Breweries Limited and its subsidiary companies as at the 31st October, 1948 and the results of operations of the companies for the year then ended according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies. We also report that, in our opinion, generally accepted accounting principles have been applied during the year, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year except as to the items referred to in Note 15.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario,
22nd December, 1948.

GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

DISTRIBUTABLE SURPLUS
For the Year ended 31st October, 1948

Balance at Credit the 1st November, 1947	$ 9,436,694
Add: Net Income for the year ended the 31st October, 1948	6,849,535
	16,286,229
Deduct: Dividends Paid	4,400,000
Balance at Credit the 31st October, 1948	$11,886,229